FBIS DAILY REPORT

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GEPLACEA MEETING ENDS: PRICE HIKE PLANNED

PA020419 Paris AFP in Spanish 0513 GMT 1 May 81

[Text] Santo Domingo, 30 Apr (AFP)--The 13th meeting of the Group of Latin American and Caribbean Sugar Exporting Countries (GEPLACEA) concluded here today with the decision to attend as a bloc the London meeting in May that will review the international sugar agreement and propose an increase in the fixed prices.

In the statement, GEPLACEA expressed "its most vigorous protest over the continuing sugar export policy of the EEC which has been further worsened by the new sugar policy of the EEC." [as received]

This organization made up of 25 countries noted "that the EEC policy is detrimental to the interests of the developing countries that produce and export sugar."

It also reiterated "the disagreement of the governments of the member nations with the EEC refusal to join the agreement or to adopt measures equivalent to those established by it."

Regarding recommendations made to the producers, they were advised to be very cautious in the sale of sugar without final destination in order to prevent it from floating in the market, resulting in a price drop.

The next GEPLACEA meeting may be held in Nicaragua, as planned, based on a request by that country 2 years ago. However, the decision will depend on the political situation there.

Regarding the list of sugar prices in effect in the international agreement, it was decided that the delegates support a review but it was not decided if 1 or 2 cents per pound will be requested. In this case, the list of prices would go up 12-22 cents and 13-23 cents respectively.

The assembly decided to suggest to the member countries that they agree on the following points during the sessions to be held by the International Sugar Organization in London on 18 May:

a) A review of the list of prices in order to increase them
b) An inventory of the technical problems of the present agreement to check if the procedures in it are working in order to [words indistinct] the negotiation of a new agreement.

It was estimated that there could be a deficit of more than 3 million tons in the world harvest for 1980-81, which could result in an increase in the current low price.

BRIEFS

ECLA MEETING--Montevideo, 4 May (TELAM)--The Economic Commission for Latin America (ECLA) has begun meeting in Montevideo with the purpose of giving greater impulse to Latin American development. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1914 4 May 81 PY]

TENSE BORDER SITUATION WITH CHILE RELAXING

Courts Deny Release

PY081408 Paris AFP in Spanish 1946 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 May (AFP)--The Argentine courts have denied that two Chilean military officers, who have been under arrest in Argentina since 23 September under charges of espionage, have been released.

The denial was made today in the Santa Cruz Province (located 1,800 km south of Buenos Aires). It affects Chilean Cpl Ricardo Bravo Carreno and Lt Ismael Aranda Pozo.

According to reports, the two Chilean military officers [as received] were detained under charges of espionage while they were photographing an Argentine military installation.

Reply to Pope's Request

PY082010 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1645 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM)--Shortly before noon, the Foreign Ministry released the full text of the note which Foreign Minister Oscar Camilion delivered yesterday to Apostolic Nuncio Msgr Ubaldo Calabresi regarding the pope's request on the latest developments of the conflict with Chile.

The note was delivered to Cardinal Antonio Samore, in the Vatican, by Argentine representative Ambassador Guillermo Moncayo.

The following is the full text of the document:

The Argentine Government with great pleasure has received the document which Cardinal Samore delivered yesterday, 6 May, to Ambassador Guillero Moncayo on behalf of His Holiness John Paul II.

As a consequence, it wishes to promptly express its full agreement with the spirit of the august mediator's document, which faithfully interprets the nature of his mediation as well as the Argentine Government's point of view regarding the necessary attitudes to preserve and guarantee its continuity.

The Government of the Argentine Republic is fully prepared to maintain the necessary favorable atmosphere and to analyze the particular incidents which might have occurred and harmed that atmosphere. In fact, lately its attitudes have been inspired by the objective of avoiding the reiteration of incidents, which have been correctly termed as dangerous by His Holiness John Paul II.

The Argentine Government also understands his holiness' urgency in making his appeal as well as the propriety that the steps be taken, as an expression of the unwavering peaceful will of the Argentine Republic. They should be taken with all the necessary precautions and, moreover, with the spirit of Christian generosity imposed by the high objectives pursued.

The Argentine Government voices its hope that this attitude, which it will make public, will not be unilateral. The decision to avoid future incidents will also be accompanied by all the preventive measures which may be deemed necessary.

The Argentine Government shares the concern over the attacks by the media, mentioned by his holiness, which are instigated by extremist sectors and takes the advantage to deeply regret them.

Aware of the need to calm the uneasiness of the population over events which the Argentine Government has not desired, it wants to once again ratify to the august mediator its full confidence that his mediation will find a solution which will be honorable and definite within the framework of the relations between the Argentine Republic and the Chilean Republic.

The document is signed by Foreign Relations Minister Oscar Camilion.

Border Partially Reopened

PY081643 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1355 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--It was learned from reliable sources that the border between Argentina and Chile has been partially reopened to allow the transit of trucks. The border had remained closed for the past 10 days by a decision of the military government.

The resumption of the transit of trucks through the mountain range started approximately at midnight, a few [words indistinct] disclosed here that the government had given a positive answer to Pope John Paul II's request to maintain a favorable atmosphere for the development of the mediation on the southern border conflict.

According to the what was learned here, the trucks were authorized to go to Chile along the different highways. They had been stopped for the last 10 days in Argentina due to the closing of the border.

It was also disclosed that almost 100 loaded cars of the Belgrano Railway, which were stopped at Socompa station, Salta Province, were also authorized to continue their journey along the branch which leads to Antofagasta, Chile.

Mendoza Border Remains Closed

PY090307 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2130 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Mendoza, 8 May (TELAM)--The border between this province and Chile remains closed. In addition to this, the area has had heavy snow during the last few days and several villages are now isolated.

No vehicles, not even freight trucks, have crossed the border to or from Chile, which would have been difficult in any case because the snow is piled up 43 cm deep in Puente del Inca, 172 km west from this city.

The orders to keep the border closed remain in force at all checkpoints and there has been no highway traffic. In the border village of Las Cuevas, the snow has piled up 70 cm deep and a strong wind is blowing.

Between Punta del Vacas and Puente del Inca, vehicles require chains, while traffic between Mendoza and the first of these two cities is normal, though heavy because of the snow.

The weather forecast for the next few hours indicates that the snowstorm will continue.

INTERIOR MINISTER ON PLANS TO NORMALIZE PARTIES

PY090324 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2350 GMT 7 May 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 7 May (TELAM)--Interior Minister Horacio Tomas Liendo today said that dialogue is the instrument which has been used and will continue to be used with true representatives, officials of recognized political parties and intermediary organizations.

He explained that dialogue will be carried out in accordance with current regulations and that it cannot be presumed that any changes will be made in the legislation which is currently restricting political activity.

In answer to a question, Liendo recalled the statement made by President Roberto Eduardo Viola that the activities of all political, professional, intermediary and union organizations will be normalized during his administration.

Asked about the statute of political parties, he said that this is one of the basic matters of his ministry and that it will be one of the subjects discussed during the meeting. He reiterated that the meetings will include representatives of recognized parties, academic institutions and professional and intermediary organizations.

A reporter pointed out to him that the Justicialist Party will only attend the meeting if Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is released. Liendo answered: That is their business. Mrs Peron's trial is public knowledge; therefore, it is in the hands of the courts, as they have complete jurisdiction in this matter.

Asked what sectors of Peronism will be contacted and if this has been decided, he said: Absolutely not. I have said that we will meet with all officials of recognized parties at the appropriate time.

The minister also told reporters that there should not be too much expectation because all the government's responsibilities in this area will be strictly fulfilled. He said: "Political party activity--considering their importance in our way of life--is not the only thing at stake, there are also other matters concerning the government which deserve the attemtion of my ministry."

Asked about the situation of people held at the disposal of the national executive branch, he indicated that his ministry has periodically reported on the number of people under arrest. He said that as of 7 May 1981 there are 969 persons under arrest. He explained that court process continue and that people are gradually being released.

Asked about the report of a possible meeting between the chief of state and Radical Civic Union leader Ricardo Balbin, he said he did not have any information on this matter.

He reiterated that no date has been fixed for the start of the dialogue. In conclusion, he said that the new administration is taking charge of the situation and that this is really important because it is doing it with great spirit, intelligence, dedication and trying to put all its efforts at the service of the community.

JUSTICIALIST LEADER SCORES PERON IMPRISONMENT

PY102345 Buenos Aires HERALD in English 10 May 81 p 11

[Text] Parana (NA)--Justicialist Party Vice President Doelindo Felipe Bittel, who is now at the head of his party, told reporters here, where he came to meet with representatives from trade unions, his party and some other political organizations, that only if former President Maria Estela Martinez de Peron is freed, will his party take part in the "political dialogue" called by the military government.

Bittel also said that "something is not working properly" as, for example, "the closure of the Argentine-Chile border was not ordered by the president, who according to the constitution should be the head of the three armed forces, but by a military junta above of him."

NAVY CHIEF ON NATIONAL INTEREST IN SOUTH ATLANTIC

PY090255 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0020 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Buenos Aires, 8 May (TELAM)--Navy Commander in Chief Adm Armando Lambruschini proclaimed today that the South Atlantic is of vital interest for the country and that Argentina has political, economic and strategic stakes in that area, stemming from its geography, history and future, which not only legitimize but demand the nation's presence there. The navy commander spoke today at a ceremony marking the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Strategic Studies Center.

He said that the combination of that set of circumstances and interests permits one to say that the South Atlantic area is growing in importance for the great and medium powers to the point that it may well become a zone of conflict in world proportions.

Lambruschini noted that Argentina cannot stand as an spectator of this process because it concerns a global strategic equilibrium in the first place. He emphasized that the equilibrium and security of the South Atlantic geopolitical area is closely related to the equilibrium and security of all other geopolitical areas crucially important for the world.

The navy commander recalled that he had once maintained that foreign policy is an extension of internal policy and then he said that, likewise, international action is a reflection of national convictions, although one cannot disregard the fundamental characteristics of the world in which that action is conducted.

Lambruschini then said that naval power should result from the continuous development of sectors which are vital for the country.

He also stressed the fact that Argentina lies at the southern end of the South American Subcontinent, between tropical and polar latitudes, in a hemisphere 88 percent covered by ocean waters, with 4,800 kilometers of coastline and 1 million square kilometers of continental shelf in the South Atlantic.

CGT ACCUSES GOVERNMENT OF FALSIFYING ECONOMIC DATA

PY102308 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2050 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpt] Buenos Aires, 8 May (NA)--The General Labor Confederation (CGT) indicated today its "surprise" at the 7.9-percent official rate for the rise in the cost of living in April, and claimed that there might be a "distortion of the actual statistics with the intention of disguising the dizzy fall of the real salary." The CGT made its opinion on the subject known in a communique which carries the signature of Secretary General Saul Ubaldini and that of Press Secretary Ricardo Perez.

As the basis of its assessment of the official inflation index, the CGT claims that "our own studies, carries out with the same methodology and on the same expenditures, show a 12.5-percent rise in the cost of living for the same month."

BRIEFS

NEW BOARD OF BINATIONAL COMMISSION--Buenos Aires, 28 Apr (TELAM)--Argentine Public Works and Services Minister Maj Gen Diego Urricariet and Uruguayan Industry and Energy Minister Francisco Tourreilles signed a document modifying the board of directors of the binational commission which is in charge of the supply of Argentine gas to Uruguay. The binational commission is now comprised of the aforementioned ministers. The Argentine fuel under secretary and the Uruguayan industry and energy under secretary will act as alternate members. [Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2120 GMT 28 Apr 81 PY]

PARTIES, BAR ASSOCIATION, PRESS SUPPORT PRESIDENT

PY081358 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes in Portuguese 1000 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] Presidents of all political parties, the Brazilian Bar Association (OAB) and the Brazilian Press Association (ABI) met in Brasilia to voice their support and solidarity to President Figueiredo.

During the meeting held in the office of the Chamber of Deputies' Foreign Relations Commission, a vote of confidence was given to the chief of state for the identification and punishment of those responsible for the terrorist attacks.

The condemnation of the attacks and the importance of sharing points of view regarding the current political situation of the country were the keynotes of the speeches made on the occasion.

COMMUNIST PARTY TO HOLD CONGRESS IN MARCH 1982

PY080332 Paris AFP in Spanish 2031 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Sao Paulo, 7 May (AFP)--The Brazilian Communist Party [PCB] Central Committee reported today in Sao Paulo that for the first time after 15 years of clandestine existence, the PCB will hold a congress in March 1982.

In a document released to the press, the PCB Central Committee stated that it considered it possible to reach the revolutionary objectives without having to resort to armed struggle, to insurrection or civil war.

The document, entitled "Thesis for a National debate of Communists for the Legalization of the Communist Party," will serve as basis for the realization of the seventh congress and will coincide with the celebration of the 60th anniversary of its foundation.

According to the document issued by the PCB Central Committee, the participation of the military in politics is a positive fact within the framework of a democratic society. Regardless of this, the PCB feels that President Figueiredo's political policy is facing increasing difficulties.

The document adds that after the legalization, the PCB will be a broad, democratic and national party of the people, whose organization and function will be guided by the principles of democratic centralism.

The Central Committee adds that Luis Carlos Prestes, founder of the PCB excluded from the General Secretariat in February 1980, had caused much damage to the struggle of the communists and that he is invited to recognize his errors and discuss his disagreements.

The Brazilian Government, which tolerates the activities of the PCB, has so far refused to allow its legalization, regardless of the political opening policy implemented by President Figueiredo since the beginning of his government in 1979.

A member of the Central Committee told AFP that the PCB is de facto legal.

FIGUEIREDO SAYS RELATIONS WITH FRANCE UNCHANGED

PY102309 Paris AFP in Spanish 1932 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Brasilia, 10 May (AFP)--The relations between France and Brazil will continue to be good, and the election of Francois Mitterrand will not change anything, Brazilian President Gen Joao Figueiredo declared here today.

The Brazilian president considered that the French elections are an internal problem, his spokesman Carlos Atila told AFP after he had been informed of the result of the vote count, in which the Socialist candidate beat outgoing President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

FOREIGN MINISTER ON OPENING OF ARGENTINE BORDER

PY090230 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2345 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 8 May (LATIN-REUTER)--Foreign Minister Rene Rojas today termed positive the Argentine Government's decision to comply with the recent call made by Pope John Paul II to Argentina and Chile asking them to relax the tension prevailing in bilateral relations. The Chilean foreign minister also expressed his satisfaction over the opening of the border with Argentina even though it had not been officially announced.

News media reports from the neighboring country have indicated that the Argentine Government has authorized land traffic through several border checkpoints and that this traffic had become normal during the morning.

Asked about this by the journalists, Minister Rojas said that "it seems to be true and I am certainly glad about it." He indicated that in his belief this attitude of the Argentine Government is demonstrating the later's willingness to comply with the recommendation of the holy father and this is an obvious sign that the tension is relaxing.

He added: "It is natural that the tention is relaxing; there should be no tension at all; we have had enough of it."

He remarked that the pope's intervention in the disagreement with Argentina over the arrest of the two Argentine military officers charged with espionage was very positive because it is absolutely in keeping with his position as vicar of Christ.

The journalists asked him whether the tension experienced recently as a result of the incident had affected the mediation process of the southern border conflict between the two countries.

"Every disruption of harmony affects the entire framework, not just the mediation; it affects everything," the foreign minister said.

WORKERS' LEADER MEDINA RESIGNS FROM STATE COUNCIL

PY090329 Paris AFP in Spanish 0046 GMT 9 Apr 81

[Text] Rancagua, Chile, 8 May (AFP)--It has been reported here that the 18-day-old strike at El Teniente copper mine, the world's largest underground copper deposit, has no prospects for a solution in the near future.

The mine on strike supplies 250,000 of the 1 million tons of copper which Chile produces per year and, according to government sources, the paralysis of this mine has already cost $20 million.

The position of the 10,000 miners who are asking for salary hikes further hardened today when union leader Guillermo Medina decided to resign from the Council of State, a body of advisers to Chilean President Augusto Pinochet.

A few years ago, Median was appointed member of the council as representative of all the workers of the country, but the rank and file demanded his resignation from the council during a disorderly meeting held today in this city, 90 km south of Santiago.

At the same time, the workers decided that they would not go back to work until the state-owned Chilean Copper Corporation (CODELCO) agrees to their demands for higher salaries.

All Chilean copper mines have been under state control since their nationalization in July 1971 by ousted socialist President Salvador Allende.

PRESIDENT ASKS POLITICIANS TO RESTRAIN DISPUTES

PA091509 Bogota Cadena Radial Super in Spanish 2330 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] President Turbay today appealed for moderation in political language and warned that electoral excesses could create conditions that foster subversion which, in his opinion, should not only be fought militarily but also with remedies in other fields. The president insisted that action is the basis for development. However, this is not exclusively for certain sectors, but for the entire population.

The president also requested Colombians not to believe the stories that are spun daily regarding the future of institutions, but to have enough analytical ability to distinguish fantasy from reality.

The president spoke at the Superior War College to officers of the army. The main part of his speech was addressed to the leaders, whose cooperation he asked in order to keep institutions strong and active.

For example, a political confrontation that would make people lose faith in the virtue of the democratic institutions, would contribute to create the psychological climate of a revolution, the president warned.

Regarding the electoral campaign, he said that excesses during a campaign are harsh blows to democracy itself and help the movements of the sworn enemies of the system.

Speaking about the fight against subversion, President Turbay said: Subversion can neither be fought solely on the battlefields with weapons. Nor only through military procedures. It should be fought through a variety of methods. But the creation of the psychological climate for revolution is aided, for example, if there is a political confrontation that makes the people lose faith in the virtue of democratic institutions. During the electoral (?maneuver), there are constant attempts to discredit the institutions. This is not controlled, however, cannot be controlled with impunity. This carries its consequences, produces its effects.

I am an attentive reader of the 19 April Movement's manifestos, Turbay added, and I frequently see that they often utilize the contradictions that arise from disputes among so-called defenders of the democratic system.

Then the president remarked: I think that many times, in the name of democracy, services are often rendered to its most radical enemies. That is why I appeal for good judgment. It would be very useful if people were to weigh words, know the influence they exert in the present times. We are not inclined toward establishing any sort of censorship and we don't want to establish it. Fortunately, we still belong to the romantic legion of those who say that the evils of freedom are cured by freedom itself. The nation is on its way--if it is not there already--to the presidential campaign. The way this campaign is conducted will also have a very important effect on public order, Turbay observed and added: Excesses incurred in during this campaign would be a harsh blow to democracy itself and would give greater impetus to the subversive movements. That is why this is an opportunity to call upon all Colombians to help defend their various fields of action. Instead of confrontations with operations, we need mass cooperation from all to maintain peace.

OFFICIAL ON ARMS SMUGGLING, DRUGS, CONTRABAND

PA090125 Paris AFP in Spanish 1350 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 8 May (AFP)--Colombian Customs Director Jose Maria Rivas Forero denounced here today the smuggling of arms into Colombia from Panama and Miami.

The official, who also charged corruption in the Customs Department, said that the arms are taken to Atlantic ports, mainly in La Guajira Intendancy.

There are many marijuana and cocaine gangs in this intendency who smuggle these hallucinogens into the United States.

Rivas Forero said that the Colombian authorities have managed to seize large quantities of weapons, and that the drug traffickers are now exporting marijuana through Cucuta, a city located on the Venezuelan border.

He explained that, due to the strict military and police control enforced throughout the Colombian Atlantic Coast, the routes used send the marijuana to the United States have been changed.

He also disclosed that 550 color TV sets have legally entered the country since December 1980 but that according to a private survey, about 40,000 sets have been installed.

As Rivas Forero explained, this shows the amount of contraband entering the country, which has over 6,000 km of land bordering on Panama, Peru, Ecuador, Brazil and Venezuela, plus two wide coasts on the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans.

COSTA RICA, PANAMA LINKED TO CUBAN ARMS TRAFFIC

PA110005 Paris AFP in Spanish 0003 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Bogota, 9 May (AFP)--The Colombian magazine GUION today accused Costa Rican President Rodrigo Carazo of having been an "unwitting accomplice" for Cuban interventionism in the Central American and Caribbean countries.

GUION, under the guidance of former conservative Colombian President Misael Pastrana Borrero, also accused Panama of participating in the arms traffic and serving as middleman for Cuba in transporting guerrillas to different countries of the area.

The magazine used a number of documents to demonstrate Moscow's interference in the Latin American affairs through the Cuban armed forces and stated that "Colombia has been the permanent target of this aberrant interventionist policy."

GUION's documents were collected by Alvaro Leyva Duran, a conservative congressman who toured Central America.

Based on the documents, GUION affirmed that President Carazo converted Costa Rica into an "aereal staging point" for Cuban arms destined for Nicaragua.

"From one day to the next, Fidel Castro found good partners for his until-then frustrated interventionist efforts," said GUION.

"Today, El Salvador is the hunted prey and the arms traffic through Nicaragua is constant. Panamanian Air Force planes have had the audacity to fly there with arms consigned by Cuba. The other prey is Colombia," said the magazine.

GUION said that Cuba armed and trained guerrillas for the Colombian 19 April Movement and that five Panamanian guerrillas from the student organization which supports the government there were captured by Colombian authorities.

The captures were made at the beginning of March in the southwestern province of Narino, when they were accompanying some 100 Colombians who were trying to return to the country from Cuba.

Congressman Leyva Duran said in the article that he held interviews with the presidents of Costa Rica and El Salvador and was able to verify that Panamanian General Omar Torrijos "has been turning into an authentic puppet for the Cuban revolution in America."

Leyva Duran transcribed a conversation with Carazo in which the latter revealed that when his country was threatened by Gen Anastasio Somoza, he asked General Torrijos for arms. "He immediately replied: I do not have them here; I have them Cuba."

Finally, Leyva Duran reported that Carazo's weakness and the imprudence of other rulers, including those of Venezuela and Colombia, "provided the opportunity for the skillful Panamanian National Guard chief and his chief adviser, Fidel Castro, to open a mortal wound in our continent with the trafficking of weapons, which have now flooded all of Central America."

"It is the Torrijos connection," wrote the Colombian congressman in his article in GUION, which has caused a widespread scandal.

COURT SENTENCES 4 BLACK BRIGADES TERRORISTS

PA091515 Bogota Emisoras Caracol Network in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Medellin--One woman and the three men were sentenced today to 23 years and 4 months of prison after being found guilty at an oral court-martial of blowing up the oil pipeline and other dynamite attacks that have occurred in Medellin and nearby areas during the past 2 years.

Fabiola Martinez Cano, a first-semester student of chemical engineering at the University of Antioquia, was sentenced to 32 months imprisonment; Jorge Alberto Palacios Velez received the same sentence; (Elquin) de Jesus Colorado Medina, a third-semester student of electronical engineering at the University of Antioquia; and Ricardo Zea, who is known as Richi, received the same sentence.

During the oral court-martial, which opened 20 April, the first three admitted they were members of the self-styled Black Brigades and responsible for placing an explosive charge which could have blown up the building that houses the public enterprises of Medellin but was defused in time by the F-2 in November last year.

They also admitted having blown up the oil pipeline in the jurisdiction of the municipality of Bello on 21 January 1981 and another dynamite attack on the [name indistinct] organization in this city.

The Black Brigades, the prisoners told the press, is an anarchist organization that emerged in Medellin slightly over 1 year ago and take its inspiration from the terrorist activity and the military concept of the Italian Red Brigades.

Fabiola Martinez Cano, Jorge Alberto Palacio Velez and (Elquin) de Jesus Colorado Molina were arrested by secret organizations in mid-March. The latter, Colorado Molina, was listed in the briefs as one of the leaders of the Black Brigades, along with Richi or Ricardo Zea, also sentenced to a 9-year prison term but who is at large.

The sentence was read today at the 4th Brigade by Col (Faver) Eduardo Delgado, president of the oral court-martial.

Jorge Ivan Castano Restrepo was acquitted for lack of proof.

Lastly, it was said that the defense lawyers of the three students sentenced in connection with acts of terrorism with appeal the ruling of the military court since the severe penalty is considered excessive and not in line with the new penal code that was applied.

CARTAGENA AGREEMENT LEADER MEETS PRESIDENT ROLDOS

PA101713 Quito Voz de Los Andes in Spanish 1730 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Reiterating his optimism over the prospects of strengthening the Andean integration process, the president of the Cartagena Agreement Commission, Dr Edgar Moncayo, met with President Jaime Roldos Aguilera to discuss reestablishing Andean unity and prompt institutional normalization of the Andean Pact countries. Afterward, he told newsmen:

[Begin recording] President Roldos' statements make for well-founded optimism. He has expressed his conviction and awareness that Ecuador's decision about its presence in the Andean Group was made after serious consideration of--and in its reflections the government is fully aware of--the fact that the Andean Group must continue to advance and that Ecuador has never questioned its desire to achieve integration. He also said that the utmost efforts are being made so the commission bears in mind that in spite of [Ecuador's] problems with Peru, it will try as much as possible to safeguard the high interests of integration, to which it today again pledged allegiance and faith. [end recording]

Ecuadorean minister Germanico Salgado Penaherrera replied as follows to a newsman's question about Ecuador's conditions for participating in the Andean Pact:

[Begin recording] No, the president has not set any conditions. What the president has told the president of the commission is that Ecuador has begun this study, this period of reflection, on the basis of a premise: Ecuador is an integrationist country. President Roldos has also told him that if Ecuador decides to continue in the pact, it will ask that the integration process by truly implemented and experienced; that it be a serious process. Naturally, the details of Ecuador's position, both the fundamental decision of whether we will continue in the pact and the details derived from that decision regarding the conditions or requests of other associates, will be learned in due time. [end recording]

Finally, in discussing the possibilities of holding a meeting of the highest-ranking Cartagena agreement authorities soon, Dr Moncayo said the following:

[Begin recording] At this afternoon's meeting, which was also attended by Minister Salgado, the president told me that the Ecuadorean Government's decision would be announced in mid-June. Following that announcement and in my role as president of the commission, I would then decide the best time to call a meeting of that body. This would be of great importance, for the mere fact that the commission can meet again--which would bring a formal protocol to the reorganization of Andean unity--would return institutional normality to the process. This would have an additional meaning--and here I am repeating an idea expressed by Minister Salgado: If we reestablish unity and give institutionality back to this process, following the difficulties that we have experienced in the past few months, we would be showing the world that the Andean Group is practically indestructible. We would be passing a test of fire by successfully overcoming this crisis. This would be the clearest and most forceful proof which an integration process among developing countries could give, that from now on it can survive any test. [end recording]

ONE RUSSIAN, TWO PERUVIANS ARRESTED AS TERRORISTS

PA110016 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 3 May 81 p 18

[Text] Jose Maria de la Jara y Ureta, minister of interior, confirmed yesterday that one Russian and two Peruvians were found carrying dynamite. They allegedly participated in the recent acts of terrorism.

"I understand two [as published] persons are under arrest, but they are in the process of being investigated," he replied to reporters' questions at the Hall of Mirrors of the CIPIP [as published; presumably PIP--Peruvian Investigative Police], following the celebration of the 25th anniversary of the creation of the PIP women's branch.

The minister, however, said he could not add anything and that he did not know their identities or further details about the arrest.

According to unofficial reports, these persons were arrested on 25 April, but it was not said where.

The police reportedly have established the participation of the Russian named Nikolay Malenko and two Peruvians in subversive and terrorist activities.

The minister promised to report as soon as possible about the two arrested persons, as soon as the investigation is completed.

LEADERS, POLITICIANS COMMENT ON MITTERRAND'S WIN

PY110317 Paris AFP in Spanish 0139 GMT 11 May 81

[By Albert Brun]

[Excerpts] Lima, 10 May (AFP)--Peruvian political circles have received Francois Mitterrand's victory in the French presidential elections with sympathy and expressed their optimism regarding his role for the future of France.

President Fernando Belaunde Terry has abstained from making any comment whatever and will probably limit himself to sending, tomorrow or the day after, the routine congratulations message that his secretary writes for such occasions. Prime Minister and Economy Minister Manuel Ulloa has expressed satisfaction at the progress of socialism in France and the greater influence it will give in its foreign policy to democratic and progressive regimes such as our present government.

Senate President Oscar Trelles termed Francois Mitterrand's victory impressive and pointed out that in their letters to the electors, Giscard mainly appealed to their reason and Mitterrand to their guts. We have the reply in today's result.

Armando Villanueva, head of the Peruvian Aprista Party, said that he never doubted Mitterrand's victory for a moment: It means that the democratic left and democratic socialism resume the strengthening of the system from which parties such as APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] are formed. France is initiating a new democratic and revolutionary stage with the support of its people and it will make its links with the European Community stronger.

Senator Enrique Bernales who leads the Revolutionary Socialist Party expressed satisfaction at Mitterrand's victory and stated that Giscard's rigid policy has led France to social deterioration. He added that the time that has been lost will be recovered with the president-elect.

GOVERNMENT REACTS TO CHARGE OF CUBAN ARMS TRAFFIC

PA100440 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpts] The conservative group supporting former Colombian President Misael Pastrana Borrero has accused the Panamanian Government of being a tool of the Cuban revolution in America. In an article published in the magazine GUION this week, it is said that the Panamanian Government supplies weapons to guerrilla groups operating in Central America, and even in Colombia.

Brig Gen Germardo Lema Henao, deputy commander of the Colombian Army, informed newsmen yesterday that the 19 April Movement [M-19] organized 2 columns of 117 guerrillas which had been trained in Cuba. However, the high-ranking army officer said that weapons traffic in Panama is not a government activity but is caused by corruption.

With regard to the report with an AP dateline, this station has learned that Panamanian Foreign Ministry officials have established contacts at the highest government level to learn what the Colombian Government's reaction will be to the statement by the Colombian magazine GUION.

The article, datelined in Bogota, was published as this station announced the coming of Colombian [former] Foreign Minister Diego Uribe Vargas to Panama to represent President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala at the ceremony on the exchange of ratification instruments of the Monteria treaty. Authorized spokesman said a few minutes ago that Uribe Vargas will arrive in Panama on Tuesday to attend the ceremony to be held at the Presidential Palace. Uribe Vargas, who signed the treaty with former Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores, will come to Panama as ambassador plenipotentiary and personal envoy of Colombian President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala.

PLANNING MINISTER OPPOSES CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA100435 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2315 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Ernesto Perez Balladares, planning and economic policy minister, said today that proposing a constituent assembly is like proposing a coup d'etat because a constituent assembly would be equivalent to a subversive activity and as such would promote violence. His statement was made this afternoon during the adjournment of a siminar for ministry officials, when he announced salary increases for ministry employees.

Minister Ernesto Perez Balladares announced salary increases today for the 580 ministry employees, starting 1 May. The seminar they were attending was entitled: "The Government Employee and the Panamanian National and International Reality," and it was held at the Soloy Hotel from 7 to 9 May.

During his speech, minister Perez Balladares supported the image and task of the National Assembly of Corregimiento Representatives when he said that the government and the system of people's representation cannot be separated. Therefore, it is best to support and strengthen the people's power, by guaranteeing that it receives the proper resources through the national system. He said that we must return to the original consultation methods proposed in 1968 and define the people's participation in the making of decisions, thereby allowing future budgets to be the result of an exchange of opinions with the people.

Perez Balladares also said that according to the state's responsibility of maintaining a favorable climate for private investment, the government should maintain a policy of public investment in sectors which affect the standard of living of Panamanians and reinforce the efforts by the present administration in the struggle against unemployment.

Perhaps the most important statement made this afternoon by Minister Balladares Perez was when he referred to the constituent assembly. In this respect, the minister said: To propose the possibility of a constituent assembly is to propose the possibility of a coup d'etat because a constituent assembly is a subversive activity and as such promotes violence.

The minister said that the matter of a constituent assembly is now being thoroughly analyzed by the president of the republic, the political committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Party and the National Guard General Staff. He added that the existing government institutions are the most efficient for people's participation and that the national government will not allow a return to the political chaos existing in the country in 1968.

Balladares Perez warned the ministry officials gathered this afternoon at the Soloy Hotel that they have a government determined to fight to the end because the present system of people's participation is a heritage of the country to pass on to its children. He urged the people to avoid violence and said that the social peace existing in Panama must be maintained.

PDC, PANAMENISTS PARTY MEET ON OBJECTIVES

PA061801 Panama City LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA in Spanish 6 May 81 pp A-1, B-17

[Communique of the Christian Democratic Party]

[Text] On Tuesday, 5 May, representatives of the Political Committee of the Panamenist Party and of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] held a meeting to analyze the country's situation and the course of action the sectors of democratic opposition should follow.

Present at the meeting for the Panamenist Party were Hildebrando Nicosia, secretary general; Jorge Pacifico Adames, treasurer; Guillermo Endara, under secretary general; and other members of the Political Committee, namely David Arce, Hector Penalba and Pascual Urena.

Present at the meeting for the PDC were Dr Ricardo Arias Calderon, chairman of the Political Committee; Guillermo Cochez, secretary general; and other members of the Political Committee, namely Ruben Arosemena Guardia, Elsa Mendez de Garcia, Luis E. Veces and legislators Nestor Gutierrez and Camilo Franceschi.

Spokesmen for the two parties said that "those present unanimously agreed on the need to change the present political regime and establish the alternative of a truly democratic government." They added that in order to reach this objective they think "it is indispensable to elect as soon as possible the president of the republic by direct popular vote and to replace the present Constitution, which is authoritarian and statist."

The same spokesmen specified that "both parties support the call for full unity made by Dr Arnulfo Arias Madrid, who has faithfully interpreted the wishes of the Panamanian people in this respect." At the conclusion of the meeting, the spokesmen recognized "the willingness for unity which has been voiced by other parties and democratic sectors" and said their parties "promise to work with the same spirit of patriotism in order to put an end to the dictatorship and obtain the beginning of a new era of freedom, brotherhood and well-being for the benefit of all Panamanians."

[Signed] Guillermo Cochez. 6 May

BELIZE

GOVERNOR LIFTS STATE OF EMERGENCY DECREED 3 APRIL

PA082052 Paris AFP in Spanish 2034 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Belmopan, 8 May (AFP)--The state of emergency which had been decreed on 3 April to deal with disturbances in Belize was lifted here today by James Hennessy, governor of this British territory.

UK'S RIDLEY: BELIZE SLATED FOR INDEPENDENCE IN 1981

FL072127 Bridgetown CANA in English 2121 GMT 7 May 81

[By Norris Hall]

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 7 May (CANA)--Belize will be granted independence this year whether or not its treaties with Guatemala are accepted or rejected by the Belizean people, British Minister of State Nicholas Ridley said today. Mr Ridley said that the next important step towards independence would be to conclude negotiations with Guatemala as quickly as possible and make preparations for an early referendum and debate on the issues that have been troubling Belizeans.

Guatemala had threatened to invade Belize if Britain granted the Central American country independence before a long-standing territorial dispute was settled. An agreement was negotiated between the neighboring countries in March which provides Guatemala with access through Belizean waters to the Caribbean Sea, port facilities and other concessions. Treaties formalizing the agreement to resolve the territorial dispute are to be negotiated between Guatemala, Britain and Belize.

Mr Ridley, who left today at the end of official talks on the next steps towards independence, said it would be frustrating to the British Parliament and its people if the treaties to be negotiated with Guatemala are rejected by Belizeans.

Meanwhile, British Governor James Hennessey said that the state of emergency imposed on Belize last month would be lifted soon. The action was taken following a spate of rioting in protest against the agreement.

Mr Ridley also said Britain was committed to training the Belizean defence force. He said that after Belize got its independence two issues had to be considered--Belize's relations with Guatemala, whether they would be good or bad, and the question of what military apparatus Belize would have in the event of an attack by Guatemala. The minister said that if Belize insisted on remaining a colony it could do so, but the circumstances and the atmosphere would be different. Mr Ridley added that the March agreement was a great gain for Belize since Guatemala had agreed to drop its claim to Belizean territory.

BELIZE, UK, GUATEMALA TO MEET IN WASHINGTON

FL072203 Bridgetown CANA in English 2159 GMT 7 May 81

[By Norris Hall]

[Text] Belmopan, Belize, 7 May (CANA)--Premier George Price and Britain's Minister of State Nicholas Ridley left Belize today for a meeting with Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez in Washington tomorrow to discuss the next stage of negotiations over Belize, due to open on May 20. The discussions are in preparation for the negotiation of a treaty on the heads of agreement signed by the United Kingdom and Guatemala on March 11. Mr Ridley will also hold consultations in Washington with officials of the U.S. Department of State.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT RENOUNCES COOPERATION TREATY WITH USSR

PA082017 San Jose Radio Monumental Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The Government of Costa Rica has renounced the technical and economic cooperation agreement signed with the Soviet Union in October 1977 as contrary to the interest of Costa Rica.

The Costa Rican foreign minister has stated that the agreement went through the normal process and was ratified in March of this year and published in the official gazette on 7 April. However, it has been renounced as contrary to our interests and therefore it is no longer in effect.

This is the letter Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus has sent to the Soviet ambassador here:

Your Excellency Mr Ambassador: As you know, on 12 October 1977 the government of Daniel Oduber, then president of Costa Rica, signed a treaty in Moscow called "Agreement Between the Government of the Republic of Costa Rica and the Government of the USSR on Economic and Technical Cooperation," signed on behalf of Costa Rica by Costa Rica's ambassador to the Soviet Union, Mr Fernando Berrocal. Later, under the present administration, we complied with the formalities involved in this type of international agreement. These formalities concluded with legislative approval under Law 7551 of 26 March 1981. The agreement was published on the official daily on 15 April 1981.

However, while informing you of the above, I would like to inform you that my government has decided to renounce the treaty completely, and this goes into effect with this notification.

I take advantage of this opportunity to state my respectful appreciation.

Although the agreement has been renounced, the foreign minister noted the relations with the Soviet Union remain as they were and that there is no plan to close the Soviet Embassy in Costa Rica.

Foreign Minister Niehaus says that what our country is renouncing is established in article 2 of the agreement, which notes that the Soviet Government would give labor training to technicians and experts in the country. The foreign minister said this goes against the interests of the Costa Rican Government.

EL SALVADOR

GARCIA: 6 MILITARY MEN ARRESTED IN U.S. NUNS CASE

PA092221 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2159 GMT 9 May 81

[Excerpts] San Salvador, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--Six members of the Salvadoran security forces are under arrest for their presumed participation in the murder of four American nuns last December.

In a news conference today, Col Jose Guillermo Garcia, Salvadoran defense minister, confirmed that the persons who have been arrested "on the basis of certain suspicion" are members of the armed institutions, but he explained they are not chiefs or officers.

Colonel Garcia said that the complete sets of the suspects' fingerprints and their weapons have been turned over to the U.S. Embassy so that the United States may also investigate the case.

"We are not going to have any reservations and when the time comes, their names will be released as well as the armed body to which the arrested persons belong," the minister of defense stated.

Although the armed body to which the six arrested persons belong has not been officially identified, it is believed in El Salvador that it is the National Guard since Col Carlos Eugenio Vides Casanova, its commander, is playing a very important role in the investigation of the case.

ARMED FORCES: 'PREMEDITATED PLAN' IN BOURGEOIS CASE

PA082211 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 May 81 pp 1, 36

[Excerpts] In a communique referring to the case of Father Roy Bourgeois, the Salvadoran Armed Forces asks: Why does a priest, whose essential mission is eminently spiritual and evangelical, work as an interpreter, arrive in the country under the pretext of journalism and then immediately express support for subversion whose goal is to bring chaos to El Salvador?

The text of the armed forces communique is as follows:

"The Salvadoran Armed Forces report to the people that Catholic Father Roy Bourgeois, a U.S. citizen and member of the Maryknoll Order, who had been missing since 26 April, arrived at his country's embassy stating that he wanted to leave the national territory."

"In the case of Father Roy Bourgeois, there have been a number of events that show there was a premeditated plan by the leftist organizations whose objective was to obtain support from the world public, particularly the U.S. people, for the demonstration of the sympathizers of Salvadoran terrorism in Washington on 3 May against the U.S. policy of helping El Salvador. First, the priest 'disappeared' from his San Salvador Hotel on 26 April. Second, on 30 April a body with the priest's suit and shoes appeared near San Salvador. Third, on 3 May the aforementioned demonstration was held. Therefore, it can be established that this priest's mission was to promote at the international level the success of the demonstration in Washington."

"In many of the reports on the disappearance of Father Bourgeois there was a Machiavellian desire to involve the Salvadoran Armed Forces and security forces in the fate of the priest who has now appeared safe and sound after having carried out his mission. However, we all know that he has lost his moral authority and has cast doubts on the seriousness and honor of the order to which he belongs."

"Upon returning to the United States, he will undoubtedly continue to make ill-intentioned statements against the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces, similar to the ones made by other sympathizers of terrorism who take advantage of their status as clergymen or members of international or national committees. However, we hope the U.S. people will not listen to their misleading statements, particularly because Father Bourgeois clearly stated in the letter that he sent to the news media on 6 April [as published] that he had joined the terrorist groups."

"The armed forces take advantage of this opportunity to emphasize the suspicious conduct of the spokesmen of national and international organizations that take advantage of cases such as that of Father Roy Bourgeois and other similar ones to make morbid speculations that harm the prestige of the Salvadoran Government and Armed Forces."

"It must also be stated that in cases such as that of Father Roy Bourgeois, the terrorist groups use all available opportunities to discredit the authorities. For example, they state that there have been kidnappings and captures of people who in reality have joined the groups or have secretly left the country."

"Moreover, on some occasions the terrorist groups assassinate and purge their members. These deaths can benefit them by harming the country's image."

"Therefore, on issuing this communique, the armed forces expresses its duty to fulfill its constitutional mission." San Salvador, 7 May 1981

JUNTA'S MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS CURRENT SITUATION

PA102055 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 2000 GMT 8 May 81

[Radio and television speech to the nation by Jose Antonio Morales Ehrlich, member of the Salvadoran Government junta--live]

[Text] Good evening, dear friends. After more than 15 months of government we feel it is necessary to make an appraisal--and from now on we are going to do this more often--of what we have accomplished, to find out how we are doing and under what circumstances we have done it. We will also analyze the present situation and make plans for the future so that we will know what we have to do as a nation to have the peace we need so much in our new society in which all the Salvadorans can have a life worthy of human beings.

Taking a look back, we can see that this government came to power at perhaps the worst moment and circumstances. We have often said this and the people know it. We outlined a development and political plan that would take us out of the stagnation we were in and give us the opportunity to forge a new El Salvador. We have faced tremendous opposition forces. No one has any doubts about how the two extremes tried continually to prevent the political process of democratization and the radical and profound changes of our socio-economic structures needed to make possible the redistribution of our wealth, to increase our production and to promote our development.

On the one hand, we have the reactionary extreme right which has neither wanted, nor does it accept at this moment, any change that will benefit the people. They tried by all means to prevent the agrarian reform, resorting to all sort of maneuvers and campaigns to undermine our prestige. They tried to warp the nationalization of the banking industry. They said horrible things about it. Several times they toyed with staging a coup d'etat. They tried to destroy the agreement between the armed forces and the Christian Democratic Party [PDC]. Many of these alleged coups were only rumors. But rumors can create a state of uncertainty and tension among the population. All these lies, such as the devaluation of the money, can harm business. It is hard to govern under these circumstances.

On the other hand, we have the extreme left, the Marxist left, gathered under the Revolutionary Democratic Front, FDR, and its guerrilla bloc, the Unified Revolutionary Directorate, DRU, shooting to kill. They are struggling to seize power. They also have tried to prevent changes and the democratization process because they want a process of their own.

The strategy of the left has had three aspects: 1) to get the people's support for their Marxist system; 2) to create economic chaos which would make the population go hungry and 3) to launch the military offensive. They believed that a desperate hungry population would rebel and cause the fall of the government.

I would appreciate it if you would focus the camera on this cable I have here with a Paris, 11 November 1980, dateline with statements by Rafael Menjivar Larin, FDR foreign commission executive director. As you know, Rafael Menjivar formerly was the national university rector and now he is the FDR's executive secretary. He is very explicit in what he says. At this moment, he said, we are in the preinsurrectional period. Our forces match the government's army, only we have the people's support, he indicated. We are leading the economy to bankruptcy, even if in the future this could cause us some difficulties. This is a weapon, the same as any used in a military struggle, Menjivar pointed out. For the government, Menjivar added, the months of October, November, December and January are fundamental for the country's economy because this is the time to harvest cotton, coffee and sugarcane.

We are going to obstruct these activities with strikes, actions and occupation of regions. The strikes alone will represent for the government a $16-million loss daily, Menjivar stressed.

Their strategy is clear: to destroy production, the economy and create a chaos, which according to Menjivar is a weapon as good as any used by the military. When people are hungry they get desperate, he added. They thought they had the people's support when in January they launched their final offensive with which they had hoped to make their strategies effective. The people, desperate with hunger, would rebel during the guerrilla attacks on the military installations and with the people's rebellion, they thought they would seize power.

My honest opinion is that the two extremes have failed so far. The extreme right has not achieved its objectives and I do not think it has the least possibility of achieving them. The extreme left has also failed. They neither have the people's support nor have they managed to destroy the crops. On the contrary, there is plenty food and we have enough to sell. Militarily, the extreme left also failed. We have defeated them in this field. In the face of all this, let us see what we have. Look at how things are changing. The revolutionary government junta has destroyed the belief that the Marxist left had and controlled the people. Truely, they do not have the people's support.

The Salvadoran people are in favor of a democratic, peaceful and political solution of the problem. Besides, the armed forces have military control throughout the country. Yes, we have problems, but nevertheless we can feel satisfaction at the success we have achieved in the big changes. At this moment, we can announce, in the midst of the war, if you will, that our sugar production increased from 3.8 million quintals to 4.1 million for the season that just ended. We increased production of cereals and corn in particular. At this moment, we are the only country in Central America that does not need to import grains of any kind. On the contrary, there is shortage of grains in all of Central America. The corn shortage in Central America is of 1.3 million quintals. Fortunately in El Salvador we have a 1.25 million quintal surplus of corn and we are ready to sell. We already have made some sales of corn to the rest of Central America, Venezuela and Colombia.

I wish to inform you that in the banking business, all the banks have reported profits with the exception of two small banks which never made any profit but which are improving their economic situation. Therefore, our reforms have been unique in the world and I say this with great pride because supposedly production and income are going to diminish everywhere, but here they have improved.

Let us see what is happening to the left at this moment. In first place, in the face of the collapse of their final offensive launched in January, their lack of support by the people and their failure to destroy the crops and cause hunger, they hae changed their strategy. Now they are trying the strategy of mediation in which they have deceived many people of good will who truely wanted a mediation process. Since they could not seize political power by the use of arms, they are trying to implement the mediation plan. It was a change of strategy. The possibility of holding a dialogue has always been open but they have never accepted it. They said no because they thought they were going to have a military victory. Since they could not win militarily, they have resorted to the mediation plan. What does this mean? I am not going to analyze this very thoroughly now, but I do want to let you know that the people have always been receptive to a democratic process, but not to being taken by surprise by some sort of maneuvers.

Let us consider our image abroad. The Marxist extreme left is degenerating the country's image abroad, accusing it of violating human rights and so forth. It is trying to get popular opinion abroad and particularly of the United States to oppose our government and is trying to defeat our government in the paper war. In other words, by confusing and misinforming the people, the left is trying to set the world against us.

Let us look for example at the case of Bourgeois, a Maryknoll priest who recently came to our country and suddenly disappeared. Immediately everybody, governments and private citizens, started asking what happened to Father Bourgeois, asking for an investigation.

Then newspapers also began asking for information on Father Bourgeois. Then, yesterday or day before yesterday, he appeared, making statements to the effect that he was here to fight for the poor, that he had contacted the guerrillas and then he left the country as he pleased.

What is behind all this? There was a demonstration in Washington of 25,000 to 30,000 persons trying to make believe that they are struggling against us because we are associated to an oligarchy, that is what is being said abroad, and that we are against the people. The demonstrators were asking the U.S. Government to cut off the military and economic aid because they thought they were defending--all wrong in my opinion--human rights. When the news that Father Bourgeois had disappeared and perhaps had been killed was known, they expected the people of the United States and of the whole world to react against the government. All this was staged to make the people of the United States protest. Maybe he did not even contacted the guerrillas, because he disappeared from El Camino Real Hotel and could have been hiding in some motel or maybe he did go to make his contacts. What was significant about all this is the political impact he made. He reappeared when the demonstration was all over and international propaganda on his disappearance had already been properly covered. He reappeared as if nothing had happened and left. We should hope that the news media will at least report that Father Bourgeois reappeared.

In fact, no one cares if he is alive or not. The objective was to harm to our country. I really think we have all been taken in by these things. We have been too tolerant in this country with too many people who have come to our country. We have accepted a series of things. In reality, this man could have been part of a strategy and could have committed a violation to our laws. I really believe they have taken advantage of the occasion. It is true that we have to improve on our faults and abuse of power, but it is also true that we have to be more firm in not allowing outsiders to come here daily at the service of the FDR to plan strategies to play with them and to deceive friendly governments and world opinion in order to accomplish their objectives.

What remains of the left are really isolated subversive groups which are going to be around for sometime, but the rate of violence will be going down gradually until it no longer affects the life of our country.

What is the situation of the right? Here is their game plan: Some believe that since the left's final offensive has collapsed, they now have the opportunity to make political gains and to destroy the armed forces-Christian Democracy agreement. They want to participate in a government and stop the process. All these ghost organizations of which we read in the newspapers have appeared since then.

Just as the Marxist left has injured our country's image abroad, the extreme reactionary right is also responsible for the damage done locally and abroad to our image. They have accused the government of corruption. Even the National Conciliation Party is now accusing the government of being corrupt, violent, dictatorial, and of violating human rights. These people have no right to try to destroy what the government and the people are trying to build.

I want to ask the Salvadoran people not to be fooled by them. You read the newspapers. Here is one paper that says: Democratic Mobilization in El Salvador. Always the same subject. Here is what they say: We are in favor of the economic and social changes but opposed to demagogery and opportunism. They are always referring to deals between the FDR and the PDC and that they are not invited to participate. Well, I don't know where they were in the past when the country was trying to find its way. They have issued manifestos accusing the government of corruption, administrative inepitude, violence, nepotism, favoritism, a lack of dialogue and political opportunities, economic stagnation and recession. I really believe that this is not the right time to try to make political gains by deceiving the people, particularly with ghost organizations controlled by reactionary rightist groups that do not have any objectives other than to take advantage of the situation by confusing the people and holding back the process.

In today's edition of EL DIARIO DE HOY there is the following article: The Nationalist Republic Alliance Party addressing the Salvadoran soldier says: In these crucial days in which Marxist ambitions, guided by international communism and executed in our country by the traitors of the FDR and its bands of subversive criminals as well as the rightists of the communist movement itself, are bleeding our people. [sentence as heard] The rightists, the rightwing of the Communist Party: who are they? They are referring to Christian Democracy, ladies and gentlemen. What they want is to try to separate the armed forces from the Christian Democrats, to destroy the agreement, to see how they can get in.

Why do I say that they are referring to the Christian Democratic Party when they talk about the rightwing? I want you to listen to this cassette that I am just going to play a few seconds by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson in which he is very explicit and you will notice that what he says is exactly what they have reproduced in this famous Republican Alliance Party". [recorded passage indistinct].

You can see that what Major d'Aubuisson has said is exactly what the Republican Alliance Party has published. We know the origin of these publications. I really think that considering the circumstances in which this government has had to work, no one has a right to try to ruin everything. I think that the best assessment made of these organizations was made in the armed forces proclamation of 15 October 1979, which said that the armed forces are conscientious of their sacred duty to the Salvadoran people and of their opposition to a government which, first, has violated the human rights of the community; second, has encouraged and tolerated corruption in public administration and in the administration of justice; third, has caused a real economic and social disaster; and fourth, has done profound damage to the country and the armed forces.

I really think that these gentlemen have forgotten that they are the ones greatly responsible for what is happening today. I think that despite all this, this government has been successful in its efforts, considering the crisis we have. We are really experiencing hard times in this country, but despite this, this government has been successful. This government has had to face adversities and opposition forces, but despite all this we are moving ahead. The opposition forces destroyed crops. The guerrillas bragged about this. We also had an exodus of capital. At the other extreme, they were trying to take out of the country all their money and all they have left is $400 million more or less has been taken in the past 2 or 3 years. [sentence as heard] The sacking of farms? They took many cattle out and all this before the agrarian reform.

They have engaged in systematic campaigns of disparagement, such as the ones I have been hearing: that we would devaluate the colon, that crops will not be enough, that there is hunger,that taxes are going up. They've done this without being aware of the true situation of this country.

They have spread rumors about coups d'etat and distortions of the truth. Adversities? Look here, all nations are suffering adversities. Coffee? The price of coffee has dropped and we have stopped receiving $400 million. If we had received this money, I assure you the nation's situation would be very different. Oil? The price of oil has gone up. Look at all the money we have to pay in order to have gosoline, gas and so forth. Lack of investment? Of course, with the foreign (?attacks) of the Marxists, plus domestic activities of the right guided from abroad, investors have not come. Tourists don't arrive either. In addition, our credit has been cut, and this has to be paid for in advance, this money that can be used.

Well now, all this amounts to over $1 billion which we have not received. The United States is not helping us with $120 million. We understand that the rest must be put up by the Salvadoran people and that the struggle is difficult.

Therefore, ladies and gentlemen, I would say that this is the year of sacrifice.

It was said that the people were with the left. It is not true. The people want peace, democracy, changes and social justice. Then, this year is the year of sacrifice. But it is also the year of the Salvadoran people's joining the revolutionary process impelled by the revolutionary government junta.

And what do we have to do? Ladies and gentlemen, I am making an appeal. In order for us to achieve a solid and compact social foundation that will permit us to achieve peace, let us achieve that democracy and strengthen and continue all those changes, those transformations that are bringing you peace and prosperity and are satisfying the needs of the people.

And what is this foundation? First, the peasants, who are the beneficiaries of the changes; all of El Salvador's peasantry, workers, youth, alienated persons for whom we are doing everything we can to pull them out of this situation of alienation. Also there are businessmen , farmers and industrialists and all of their organizations are productive forces; craftsmen , labor unions--most of which are not Marxist--on the contrary, they are organizations that yearn for a free nation, to achieve it and to struggle for a better future. And there are the armed forces, peasant organizations--we have Indian organizations, there is the Salvadoran Community Union, the (SATOPAI) [not further identified], the Peasant Union and many more--that are of democratic origin and which do want a nation. The large majority of the people of this country; public employees, there ar over 100,000; teachers, political parties want to struggle to achieve this democracy; the intellectuals, the group of intellectuals and artists; private employees--there are several hundred thousands--the churches and religious organizations; the professional associations; the associations of [word indistinct]; service associations.

Go through them, my friends, to see if the immense majority of the organizations of this country really want to return to the past or want a Marxist strategy for imposing communism here, or if on the contrary, we want peace, democracy and progress.

It is the latter choice that people want. So, ladies and gentlemen, I ask you to please ponder the issue.

To conclude, please reflect on this. Who is struggling for peace in this country? Are the guerrillas? Their concern is rather to make war. Their concern is to see what truck they are going to ambush to kill policemen, what town they are going to take to sack the stores and feed themselves, on what street are they going to stop traffic to ask passersby to pay a war tax, where they are going to place the next bomb to destroy a place of business, and so forth.

Ladies and gentlemen, if this is their concern, it is the concern for making war, for killing, for creating reactions that also lead to deaths.

On the other hand, are we to see the return of this absurd radical right, whose main concern is to see how they can destroy what is being built, how they can prevent changes, how they can return to the privileges of the past?

This is not working for peace, ladies and gentlemen.

So, I will conclude by saying to you: The ones who really work for peace here are the revolutionary government junta and all the organizations that have clear eyesight and which believe in going forward, pacifying this country, correcting our errors, struggling for an electoral process in which the people will [word indistinct] struggling for social justice and the satisfaction of everyone's needs, struggling to make us all equals, so that we all will participate. This is work for peace and this is the government's line. I invite you to join and to help us in this endeavor.

Now then, now, when I speak of this social foundation and the incorporation of all organizations I want to be clear: We do not care about heterogenous thought. We have said we are going to create a pluralist society. So we are [words indistinct].

Whenever I have criticized, I have criticized because what these people want is to destroy a process. And I tell them: We do not need you to think like us. You are free. But act constructively along with all the Salvadorans. And in this, I also tell them, we will be with you to construct a fatherland that is readily worthy of all Salvadorans. Thank you and good night.

FOREIGN MINISTER REJECTS INTERNATIONAL MEDIATION

PA090448 Paris AFP in Spanish 2234 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Washington, 8 May (AFP)--Salvadoran Foreign Minister Chavez Mena discarded here today the possibility of international mediation in the conflict affecting his country. He said that Salvadorans have "the capacity and dignity to solve their own problems within their own borders."

With regard to an announced attempt at mediation by the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments, Chavez Mena said that "there has been no official communication" between these two countries and the Salvadoran Government junta presided over by Christian Democrat Napoleon Duarte.

Chavez Mena arrived in Washington to deposit, at the OAS, the ratification instruments of the peace treaty between his country and Honduras.

During a brief speech at the ceremony, he said that the same example given by his country in the solution of international problems will be applied to the solution of its domestic problems, which he attributed to "a structural crisis."

Queried later by AFP, he described the Salvadoran situation as the product of a "sociopolitical" crisis and expressed his confidence in his country's ability to solve it "by means of an electoral process whereby the people decide their own future."

He said that the civilian-military government "will give the utmost guarantees" for an honest electoral process. However, he did not want to comment on the possibility of supervision by an international organization such as the OAS.

Chavez Mena said that the guarantees being considered by the Salvadoran junta for the elections will allow the eventual participation of some political sectors that are now in the rebel Revolutionary Democratic Front (FDR), such as the Social Democratic Party and the National Revolutionary Movement (MNR) headed by Guillermo Ungo.

Regarding the proposed mediation by the Mexican and Venezuelan Governments to seek a negotiated solution to the virtual civil war in El Salvador, Chavez Mena insisted that there has been "absolutely no official contact."

The Mexican-Venezuelan intention to promote a negotiated solution in El Salvador was announced following Venezuelan President Luis Herrera Campins' visit to Mexico. He, like Duarte, is a Christiam democrat.

The United States later revealed that it was opposed to all negotiated solutions implying changes in the Salvadoran Government structure and the junta's goal of holding elections in the near future.

Chavez Mena said here today that the holding of free elections is still objective number one of the government junta in order to lead the country toward a "democratic, participating [words indistinct]" society.

The Salvadoran foreign minister met this afternoon with Secretary of State Alexander Haig On Thursday Chavez Mena met with deputy Secretary of State William P. Clark, assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs Thomas Enders, Ambassador-designate to El Salvador Deane Hinton and the State Department working group on El Salvador.

MINISTRY DISAVOWS ENVOY'S REMARKS ON STATE COUNCIL

PA082303 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 May 81 pp 2, 45

[Text] The Salvadoran Government, through the Foreign Ministry, has disavowed the statement of Ernesto Rivas Gallont, Salvadoran ambassador to the United States.

The text of the Foreign Ministry statement is as follows: "Today various news agencies issued reports datelined in Washington regarding a statement by Ernesto Rivas Gallont, ambassador to the United States.

"According to the reports, Ambassador Rivas Gallont stated that the Salvadoran Government is considering the possibility of creating a state council with legislative functions. He also expressed his view that elections cannot be convoked while the country's current situation exists. He also expressed other views on the national situation.

"Regarding this, the Foreign Ministry announces that such statements as reported by the international news agencies are not the official position of the Salvadoran Government and they must be corrected because they only express the personal opinion of the speaker.

"The president of the revolutionary government junta has stated that the creation of a so-called state council is just a mere possibility which is being studied and should not be linked to the calling of constituent assembly elections, scheduled to be held in March 1982. Duarte has been emphatic regarding the holding of elections, the most important political measure in the Salvadoran people's process of freely determining a democratic, pluralistic and participatory society."

GUTIERREZ LAUDS MILITARY'S STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY

PA081259 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 7 May 81

[Address to Salvadoran soldiers, the nation and the world by Col Jaime Abdul Gutierrez, vice president of the revolutionary junta of the government and commander in chief of the Salvadoran Armed Forces, on Salvadoran Soldiers Day, 7 May; no location given--recorded]

[Excerpt] I want to state my admiration for all those unknown men who with Spartan heroism risk their lives every day to defend our institutions and our patriotic symbols under difficult and often disadvantageous conditions with high morale and with a bravery that should be recorded among history's greatest deeds.

The Salvadoran soldiers have shown they have the highest military virtues and for this reason they have earned the gratitude of the fatherland, and the admiration of foreign armies. However, we must never forget that we are neither involved in a conventional war nor fighting a minor domestic insurrection.

We are facing a very complex conflict. The struggle is not simply against a group of extremist organizations in El Salvador who have taken up arms against the government. On the contrary, as has become evident in recent months, our country is the victim of an international plot sponsored by a foreign superpower that has the support of most of its satellites.

Because of this we have had to face fighters from various nations who have been trained abroad. They have been supplied with arms, ammunition and other war materiel, with money, and their terrorist activities are being strongly supported by a big international propaganda campaign. This campaign distorts our true situation, creates confusion and causes economic and political harm of all sorts.

These circumstances prevent nations and foreigners from seeing the true Salvadoran situation clearly. For this reason, sometimes the point of view of the armed forces is not understood, and the armed forces is the one that is mot aware of the tragedy being endured by our country.

We soldiers are the ones who have to prevent the destruction of job sources, electric power and drinking water installations, bridges and roads, defend towns, guarantee unobstructed transit, and prevent the merciless abuses against our peasants, particularly in the rural areas.

Our peasants are constantly deprived of their few belongings, cattle, poultry and their few crops, obtained after great physical effort and considerable risk, thanks to the criminal strategy implemented by the subversive groups to destroy the country's economy. Planting and harvesting crops are activities that sentence the peasants to death by the self-styled liberators of the people. In this way those who boast hypocritically that they are the legitimate spokesmen of the Salvadoran people have taken thousands of innocent lives, left many families in poverty, left thousands of children orphaned, and have forced more than 6,000 people, mostly women, children and old people, to leave their homes and towns and live like pariahs, depending only on the help of the state institutions and charity institutions and the generosity of private individuals.

It is worthwhile to point out that many of those victims of the leftist violence are used by the propaganda of the Farabundo Marti Front, and their tragedy is used as a banner to discredit the government and the armed forces abroad. Fortunately, the Salvadorans know well who is responsible for this situation, and that is why they firmly resist the threats, attacks and deceptive calls in favor of an increasingly unpopular cause.

From these points, we reach a very important conclusion: The unity that should exist between the armed forces and the people and the full identification between the soldiers and the civilians will guarantee our victory. We struggle not to crush an enemy and obtain a victory on the battlefield but to promote a process of change that will bring significant benefits to large sectors of our people, to lay the groundwork for real democracy, to establish the foundations for a lasting peace, to preserve our republican institutions and traditions of freedom. In this way we will guarantee our independence. All of these aspirations are the reason for the existence of our glorious institution. They are fully shared by the great majority of the Salvadorans.

We must frequently think about these things and explain them to our fellow countrymen in our daily contact with them at the same time that we protect their personal security and well-being. This means that wemust make efforts to win the population in favor of those objectives and strengthen the efforts to achieve them as soon as possible, since it is clear that peace and progress can only be achieved with the joint effort of soldiers and civilians.

My comrades and I share the belief that we are fighting to achieve more noble and high objectives than the mere defeat of the adversary. This is the greatest incentive to keep our morale high, to obtain greater support from our people and thus feel proud to wear the uniform of the Salvadoran soldier.

FDR, FMLN HOLD U.S. RESPONSIBLE FOR 'BLOODBATH'

PA091440 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The general staff of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] has reported that its guerrilla forces inflicted more than 70 casualties on the army and seized a large quantity of weapons from it in battles carried out in the past 4 days.

A bulletin issued by the FMLN notes that the actions occurred in Morazan, Santa Ana, La Libertad and San Salvador Departments. The FMLN condemned the regime's use of white phosphorus against the civilian population in Volcancillo in Jocoaitique, in Morazan Department, during the fighting in that region.

Meanwhile, Msgr Arturo Rivera y Damas, the apostolic administrator of San Salvador, has stated in San Jose, Costa Rica, that the climate of tension and violence existing in his country is not good for the holding of general elections as announced by the Salvadoran regime.

The Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR] and the FMLN issued a communique affirming that the U.S. refusal to accept a political solution to the Salvadoran conflict is making the United States responsible for the cost of human lives in this problem.

In this document disseminated by the Costa Rican press, the two Salvadoran organizations describe the Washington attitude of defending the Salvadoran regime as stubborn and said it proves that this regime lacks legitimacy and authority.

Regarding this, the FDR and the FMLN noted that if the military solution supported by the U.S. Government prevails there will be a greater bloodbath and destruction in El Salvador, tensions will persist and increase and the people's general repudiation of the junta will also increase.

The FDR and the FMLN added that the U.S. State Department alone has true power in the genocidal regime and charged that this situation has become more evident since the arrival of Ronald Reagan in the U.S. Presidency. They reiterate their best disposition to begin a dialogue that will end the thousand killings in El Salvador and stressed that they will not permit the frustration of the dear and noble aspirations for justice and liberty of the Salvadoran people.

FDR LEADER: ARMY READYING OFFENSIVE WITH U.S. HELP

PA102022 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0249 GMT 10 May 81

[Text] Mexico City, 9 May (EFE)--The Salvadoran Army is preparing an offensive with which it expects to control the country, Jose Rodriguez Ruiz, member of the Revolutionary Democratic Front's (FDR) Political-Diplomatic Commission, affirmed here today.

At a news conference, the rector of the National University of El Salvador said that with that offensive, which will last between 8 and 9 months, the government expects to bring El Salvador under control this year. He added that the operation will use 2,000 men who are currently training in San Andres, El Salvador, under the supervision of U.S. Army advisers.

According to Rodriguez Ruiz, who is visiting Mexico as member of the FDR's commission, through this offensive, the military officers in his country expect to achieve total control of the country in order to hold elections in 1982. However, he pointed out, "they will not achieve their objectives, since for all practical purposes they have already been defeated."

On another subject, he said that the FDR views the mediation proposals with very "good eyes," adding that they are willing to accept a shared mediation between Mexico and Venezuela or any other country or through the Socialist International, the Christian democratic international or any other option.

Rodriguez Ruiz said that the armed Salvadoran opposition would attend any possible dialogue with the government but would keep its weapons, since "history shows that the peoples who surrender their weapons are the most repressed."

He added that an invasion with massive disembarkation of U.S. marines would be one of the alternatives open to the Salvadoran Army once its offensive fails. Another option, he indicated, would be a dialogue.

Regarding the possibility of an invasion, Rodriguez Ruiz commented that if it materializes, it would imply a regionalization of the conflict and that the guerrillas would accept the participation of international brigades.

Further on, he charged that since October 1979, 21,000 deaths have been reported in El Salvador, stressing that this figure has been confirmed by international organizations such as the Red Cross.

The FDR representative denied that the Salvadoran guerrillas are receiving Nicaraguan support in the form of weapons and other war materiel, affirming that the opposition's weapons are bought in the U.S. black market.

Finally, he denied that in El Salvador the conflicting parties are in a "tie," noting that "this draw is only apparent, for the enemy has already been defeated for all practical purposes."

RADIO SANDINO SAYS COLONEL MAJANO WITH FMLN

PA090449 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] San Salvador--The young officers of the Salvadoran Army have joined the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] and the struggle in the country's eastern region, a statement signed by three officers of that group, including Colonel Majano, states. The officers explained in the note that they left the army and have joined the FMLN because the high military commanders deceive the members of the army and that on the contrary, the people support the revolutionary forces.

REPORTAGE ON GOVERNMENT, GUERRILLA COMBAT ACTIONS

Fatalities in El Platanillo

PA081316 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 May 81 pp 2, 62

[Excerpt] According to military sources, at least eight guerrillas and one soldier were killed in an armed clash in El Platanillo between Quezaltepeque and Nejapa. According to military reports, the army units will continue carrying out combing operations in the areas where the guerrillas are harassing the people.

Attack on Electric Tower

PA080441 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 May 81 p 3

[Text] Extremists downed one of the electric towers of the Lempa River Hydroelectric Executive Commission between km 6 and 7 on the northern highway yesterday. This tower holds the electric lines which generate energy from the Cerron Grande Hydroelectric Dam. It was reported that the guerrillas placed four loads of dynamite at the base of the tower and knocked it down.

Continued Fighting in Morazan

PA080446 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 7 May 81 pp 2, 48

[Text] San Miguel--Fighting has been taking place for several days in the northern area of Morazan Department, especially in Villa el Rosario where the guerrillas forced the people to leave without their belongings.

According to reports, army units, supported by the artillery and the air force, have surrounded a large number of well-armed guerrillas.

A guerrilla camp that was located on a cliff in Huelcancillo Canton, Jocoaitique, was dismantled. The guerrillas fled as they were being persecuted by the army.

Reliable sources reported that two youths, one an engineering student and the other an agronomy student, were captured. They were wearing peasant clothes and carrying a Bible to mislead the authorities, but somebody saw them as they changed clothes in a sugarcane field and grabbed rifles. They were captured for this reason and supplied valuable information.

The fighting in northern Morazan has left a number dead and wounded on both sides, and the fighting continues because thousands of mercenaries have entered the country.

FMLN War Bulletin

PA100053 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 May 81

[Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] War Bulletin No 12]

[Text] From 16 April to 7 May 1981, unprecedented historical events took place in the Salvadoran revolutionary struggle. On 16 April, our forces seized Villa el Rosario obtaining the surrender of 7 paramilitary guards, killing 1 and making 27 others flee. We recovered 7 rifles and approximately 2,000 rounds of rifle ammunition, some explosives and other war materiel.

Since that day, our concern has been for the organization of the town in connection with the tasks of defense, health and food. Along with this work, the red and white flag of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front has flown at the Villa el Rosario since that day and with it, the blue and white national flag of El Salvador.

All of this great task was executed following the establishment of the National Democratic Municipal Commission, legitimate representative of the ideals of the people of Villa el Rosario.

The town square was the site of several popular acts which culminated on 1 May with a celebration of Workers Day observed under artillery and mortar fire and the firing of rifles and machineguns.

During all of these days, the battle--the greatest of the battles this town has seen in its history for national liberation--took place on the banks of the Torola River along the stretch between the Nanguera Bridge on the Torola River to the mouth of the Araute River, a defense line 12.5 km long. In this line of fire, our forces confronted 480 men supported by a battery of 105-mm howitzers and 81-mm mortars.

Our forces defeated the enemy after an attack and counterattack, after losing and holding positions, after the enemy tried to use different tactics including attacks against the rearguard of our defense lines starting from the town of Torola and from Jocoaitique.

In all of these attacks by the enemy, our forces were quicker, determined and more effective, succeeding in defeating all the attacks which the dictatorship tried while we maneuvered to deal harsh blows to the enemy's rearguard. They even attacked artillery sites where, because of the failure of a rocket launcher, we did not complete the destruction of 105-mm howitzers in the town of Osicala.

We also attacked 2 convoys, one of 15 trucks and another of 20.

In this panorama of confrontation, the revolutionary forces finished pushing the enemy troops toward the south of the Torola River on 25, 26 and 27 April, when they fled pell-mell and our forces recovered war materiel including two 60-mm mortars.

A military victory had been achieved over the troops of the dictatorship when the enemy's war equipment, technical power and the (?firing) potential, number of arms, were supposedly superior. That is, in regular war and also in the war of positions we have defeated the dictatorship.

Our revolutionary forces achieved a combination of war of position, war of movement and guerrilla tactics.

The 28th was a day of tense calm, of reorganization and planning on the part of the genocidal forces and on the part of the revolutionary forces, which already had foreseen that the enemy was going to conduct a gigantic concentration of troops and war elements.

Thus, on the 29th, the force of the dictatorship increased quickly until it concentrated three battalions against our positions and against Villa el Rosario. That force was accompanied by another battery of 105-mm howitzers and two personnel carriers. Our forces fought and held the positions during the next few days, dealing new blows and offering resistance through delaying tactics in which we were moving out of positions while inflicting casualties on the enemy.

Thus, on the night of 1 May, our forces withdrew from their positions in Villa el Rosario, once again scoffing at the military apparatus of the enemy, allowing their foolish advance to move into a vacuum and in the taking of empty trenches, delayed it by 1 day more before it reached Villa el Rosario. It was not until this day that it advanced toward our other combat lines. During these 3 days, they were machinegunning and bombing unoccupied jungle and empty roads.

This has been a flexible defense. Now, we are preparing for new battles against the 1,800 men that make up the 3 battalions of the dictatorship.

The genocidal forces, in their confusion because of their inability to locate their enemy which disappeared, have begun new bombardments against Guacamaya, El Tablon de la Laguna, El Progreso Canton and other cantons of Morazan Department. At the end of this period, the results of the battles have been as follows:

Seventy-seven casualties to the enemy, among them 3 sergeants, 1 lieutenant, 1 captain and 7 paramilitary men turned over to our revolutionary forces. For our part, we had 15 casualties, 3 dead and 2 wounded. [numbers as heard]

We take advantage of this occasion to report to the Salvadoran people and the peoples of the world that in the territories we control in Morazan Department, there are innumerable residents of Villa el Rosario as well as the revolutionary democratic municipal commission, faithful expression of the ideals and ambitions of the town of La Villa.

Our forces continue to be intact, victorious and more experienced. At this moment, our war of national liberation has reached a point of no return which leads to popular victory, toward the installation of a revolutionary democratic government through which our people will achieve the objectives of social justice for which they have given their blood for over 50 years.

Revolution or death, we will win.
United to fight until the final victory.

[Signed] Commander Jorge Melendez, political-military officer in charge of the Francisco Sanchez northeastern front and member of the FMLN General Command

Issued at 1900 on 7 May 1981 in Morazan, territory controlled by the forces of the people, El Salvador, Central America

General Command War Bulletin

PA101538 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 1200 GMT 9 May 81

[Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front [FMLN] General Command War Bulletin No 109 dated 7 May 1981]

[Text] 1. The Feliciano Ama front reports the following activities: On 5 May at 1900 hours, in Santa Ana Department, a Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front combat unit attacked the garrison in a harassment action.

Our forces took the enemy by surprise. In this action the greatest number of casualties were sustained by the [word indistinct] civilian and paramilitary patrols. Our forces succeeded in withdrawing from this action in an orderly manner without sustaining any casualties. The enemy suffered five casualties: four paramilitary soldiers and regular soldiers dead and one wounded.

2. Report of the Modesto Ramirez central front:

Tuesday, 5 May: The advance unit of our forces ambushed an enemy patrol some 30 km from San Salvador. The dictatorship sustained three casualties. We recovered three handguns. Combat units carried out effective harassment action against the garrisons of the enemy in the same town. We were unable to determine the enemy's casualties. Our forces retreated without any casualties.

In San Salvador, militia units attacked the national police who were guarding the Modelo Movie Theater, causing two enemy casualties. We recovered all the military equipment of the policemen.

Today, 7 May, in the Libertad neighborhood in northwestern San Salvador, an army convoy was ambushed and a fierce clash ensued. We have been able to establish that there were casualties.

The situation on 7 May in the area of Suchitoto, Guazapa: The FMLN maintains total control of the Guazapa foothills. At this time the enemy does not dare to penetrate, but is constantly harassing from El Roblar Canton where its forces are camped.

On 4 May, the FMLN engaged in sustained combat for more than 13 hours in the Iscanal, Tres Ceibas and other cantons. We have obtained proof that there were several enemy casualties.

On 5 May, the enemy launched an incursion in San Sebastian Canton and was repelled by our forces which resulted in four enemy casualties and one wounded on our side.

The enemy also launched an incursion in Aceituno Canton and was also repelled. No casualties have been reported.

Between 2 and 5 May, our forces ambushed several enemy convoys on the highway to San Martin which resulted in no less than 15 enemy casualties.

On Wednesday, 6 May, a group armed with G-3 rifles engaged an enemy patrol for 15 minutes and inflicted two casualties on the genocidal forces. This action took place near San Lorenzo Canton. On that day, enemy forces composed of approximately 75 men, entered the Aguacayo, Llano el Rancho, Plazuela and El Platanar Cantons. Heavy fighting ensued. The battle raged for more than 5 hours. Toll: five enemy casualties; FMLN none.

The enemy withdrew at 1930 hours when a helicopter gunship was able to protect them. During the attack, the enemy used G-3 rifles, G-3 grenades, M-79 weapons and .30-cal machineguns. This is war materiel that genocidal persons in the Pentagon send to the junta in big bundles.

In these actions, the FMLN did not retreat one single centimeter.

3. Report from the Anastasio Aquino central front: Tuesday, 5 May, harassment attacks were carried out against the San Francisco Chinamiequita military garrison, inflicting five casualties on the enemy. One FMLN fighter was slightly wounded. On Sunday, 3 May, at 1000 hours, militiamen attacked the forces quartered in Galera Canton, Ilobasco Jurisdiction, inflicting at least 12 casualties on the enemy. Most of the casualties were from paramilitary elements who had been creating terror in the region. In this action, Fidel Mendoza, a well-known killer and organizer of the Nationalist Democratic Organization, died. On this day there were clashes in El Jocotillo, Llano Largo and Concepcion, Cantons in the same jurisdiction.

On Wednesday, 6 May, at El Campana Hacienda in Jutiapa, Cabezas Department, there were heavy clashes between the forces of the puppet army and FMLN guerrilla units. The FMLN inflicted three casualties on the enemy, who has admitted them. An undetermined number of enemy troops were also wounded.

4. Report from the Francisco Sanchez eastern front: As a result of imprecise information on events that took place between 18 April until this date, war report No 108 issued by this headquarters denied an enemy report on the evauation of Villa el Rosario, Morazan Department. The following is a summary of the events that took place in the area:

On Wednesday, 16 April, our Companero Commander Jorge Menendez, after being informed of enemy movements, warned about the possibility of bombings against the civilian population of Villa el Rosario.

On Friday, 18 April [as heard], the enemy launched an attack using more than 500 troops supported by artillery fire and bombings. The enemy did this in spite of the fact that it knew that most of the victims would be defenseless peasants, women, children and elderly people.

As an expression of the people's power, during those days the publication of the daily VILLA LIBRE was begun and a democratic and revolutionary municipal council guided and organized the people of Villa el Rosario which was under the control of the FMLN as of 16 April.

Sunday, the 20th, [as heard] the criminal air bombing and strikes by the enemy continued. These attacks were repelled by our forces. An enemy artillery helicopter made repeated attacks on populated areas of Villa el Rosario. The criminal bombing continued while the people resisted heroically.

Our staff of the northeastern front evaluated the situation and, considering that we are facing an enemy that has no morals and no scruptles which is confronting an entire nation heroically up in arms, ordered an strategic withdrawal on the evening of 1 May in order to prevent death among the population. On that date, approximately 3,000 townspeople were evacuated from the area. The killers then increased their criminal bombing in the area. By then, the enemy had deployed more than 3,000 troops.

5. Report from Nuevo Eden de San Juan, San Miguel Department: As of 7 May, the puppet army has deployed hundreds of troops to the Nuevo Eden de San Juan area in northern San Miguel Department for possible bombing and machinegunning that would have defenseless persons for victims. As a result, the staff has ordered the tactical withdrawal of our forces and the evacuation of the townspeople to secure areas.

6. A report from the Modesto Ramirez front: In Chalatenango Department, the FMLN consolidated its positions despite the criminals' harassment. On Wednesday, 6 May, an attack was carried out against the enemy in the Las Vueltas Canton. The enemy troops fled in disarray, leaving behind much military materiel which was captured by our fighters. The FMLN used light artillery weapons and rifles in this attack. When enemy reinforcements arrived, our forces withdrew to areas under our control in an orderly fashion.

Today we have maintained our positions in Los Ranchos and (Cantin Valera). Our forces are harassing the very capital of Chalatenango Department. The quality of the attacks is improving daily and the attacks last longer.

There have been reports of clashes in (Contecto, Cotolico) which has forced the enemy to quarter its troops around the big business of the Salvadoran bourgeoisie, the Cerron Grande hydroelectric plant.

United to fight until final victory, revolution or death, we shall win! El Salvador, Monday, 7 May, [as heard] 1981.

[Signed] Command front, Information Department of the FMLN general headquarters

FMLN STATION: MITTERRAND'S VICTORY 'NEW HORIZON'

PA110413 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 11 May 81

[Text] At this moment, Radio Venceremos is receiving the results of the presidential elections in France which indicate that Francois Mitterrand, candidate of the French Socialist Party, has won with 52 percent of the vote.

Without a doubt, Francois Mitterrand's victory brings new horizons to the peoples of Latin America in light of the disposition shown by Francois Mitterrand of support and solidarity with those peoples struggling for their self-determination and for their national liberation.

We recall, in the case of Nicaragua, that Francois Mitterrand was a great friend of the Nicaraguan people when they struggled against the Somozist dictatorship armed by U.S. imperialism.

In the specific case of El Salvador, we must recall that Francois Mitterrand, who will now be the president of the French Republic, has demonstrated his total support for the just struggle being waged by our people against 50 years of military dictatorships.

It is also good to recall that even the wife of Francois Mitterrand, today the triumphant candidate of the French Socialist Party, is the president of the French Committee of Solidarity with the Salvadoran People.

Through Radio Venceremos, we wish to salute the triumph of Francois Mitterrand, the candidate of the Socialist Party in France.

Because of the importance of this historical fact, it is necessary to present a deeper political analysis, which we will be presenting later on in the next broadcast of Radio Venceremos. For now, we are only confirming the report: Francois Mitterrand will be the next president of the French Republic, a fact that doubtless will reflect favorably in the struggle our Salvadoran people are waging against the military dictatorship. Without a doubt, Francois Mitterrand as president of France will constitute a bastion in the position which opposes the intervention of North America in El Salvador.

GUATEMALA

ECONOMY MINISTER HOPEFUL ABOUT CACM FUTURE

PA090249 Paris AFP in Spanish 2214 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 7 May (AFP)--The Guatemalan economy minister, Valentin Solorzano, admitted today that the CACM is facing serious problems but that "it is still operating" and that efforts are being made to improve it.

Solorzano informed the press that "the CACM is lame but it is still moving," and added that this is why efforts are being made to strengthen it by means of contacts at the ministerial level throughout the region.

Speaking on the recent decision of the Honduran Government to increase tariffs on imported regional products by 10 percent, the Guatemalan official said that, in his opinion, this measure "has been given more importance than it really deserves."

According to the minister, contacts are constantly being made at the ministry level through meetings or telephone calls to solve the problems the CACM is presently facing.

In a brief analysis of the economy of all the nations in the region, Solorzano also said that "Nicaragua is going through a difficult period following the civil war, which seriously affected its economy.

"Costa Rica," he added, "has serious economic problems, and El Salvador is extremely unsettled so that its economy has been affected."

Solorzano also said that "Honduras and Guatemala have the more normal economic development." He admitted however, that these two nations "as well as many others in the world also have problems. Therefore, steps must be taken to solve them."

TOTAL BLACKOUT IN COUNTRY 9 MAY; CAUSE UNKNOWN

PA102116 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2112 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Guatemala City, 9 May (ACAN-EFE)--A total blackout is affecting all of Guatemala today. It has not been explained if it is due to equipment failure or to sabotage. The Guatemalan electric enterprise said that the blackout was general and that it is trying to determine its cause.

Meanwhile, the Guatemalan Defense Ministry reported that three guerrillas and a soldier were killed today in Huehuetenango Province when a group of rebels tried to take the Comojaito military outpost in La Democracia Jurisdiction.

The national police also reported that 10 propaganda bombs of the clandestine lefitst "31 January People's Front" exploded in Guatemala City during the last 24 hours.

LEFTIST GUERRILLAS DYNAMITE PETROLEUM PIPELINE

PA090118 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1957 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpt] Guatemala City, 8 May (ACAN-EFE)--Leftist guerrillas in Alta Verapaz Department blew up the Rubelsanto petroleum pipeline which pumps crude for shipment to the United States.

This report was released today by the Guatemalan Mines and Hydrocarbons Secretariat, which said that the bomb exploded yesterday at 0100 in Chisec municipality in the northern part of the country. The press release said that "the pipeline was damaged by this sabotage attack and that pumping of petroleum was halted."

This is the third time that antigovernment groups have bombed the Rubelsanto pipeline which pumps petroleum from the recently inaugurated oilfields in northern Guatemala to the Atlantic coast for shipment.

HONDURAS

PRESIDENT REPORTEDLY TALKS WITH SANDINIST OFFICIAL

PA090001 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] A high-ranking representative of the Nicaraguan Government of reconstruction, a Sandinist commander, talked in this capital yesterday with President Policarpo Paz Garcia. This information was supplied by Foreign Ministry sources who indicated that they did not know the results of the talks between the president and his visitor.

The source indicated that the Nicaraguan discussed solely and exclusively the recent events that have taken place between Nicaragua and Honduras.

The newspaper EL HERALDO reports that Paz Garcia and the top military officers of Honduras discussed the problems with Nicaragua. Battalion commanders in the northeastern part of the country met yesterday in San Pedro Sula with President Gen Policarpo Paz Garcia to discuss the tensions between us and Nicaragua. The main features of the issue were outlined by the president to the battalion commanders in the area. The president then returned to the capital in the afternoon.

No newsmen or photographers were allowed to cover the meeting because of the delicate nature of the subject. In addition, the president discussed the internal problems of the respective battalions.

The meeting lasted 6 uninterrupted hours. It was attended by Colonels Roberto Martinez Avila, Oscar Armando Mejia Peralta, Roman Tabora Bogran, Azzab Matute, and Jose A. Buesorosa, commanders of the battalions based in La Ceiba, Santa Rosa de Copan, Cucuyagua, (Tinalejo) and San Pedro Sula, respectively.

Maintaining absolute silence regarding the topics discussed in the lengthy talks, President Paz Garcia left the 3d Infantry Battalion Officers' Club in San Pedro Sula to go to the airport where he boarded the helicopter that brought him to the capital.

STATION OFFERS 'TRUE' VERSION OF BORDER INCIDENTS

PA082005 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras Network in Spanish 1145 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] The press department of HRN [Honduras Radio Nacional], in order to present accurate information about the recent events in the eastern part of the country, sent reporters to the area for 2 days to talk with civilians, who gave them an objective report of what really transpired.

The Honduran Army has been obliged to reinforce its units in preparation for any new attacks that may take place. Our reporters were told by Hondurans residing in the area that the leaders of the Sandinist National Liberation Front [FSLN] are trying to create a climate of antagonism toward Honduras. To this end, they are waging an intensive campaign among the Nicaraguans living along the (?Coco) or Poteca Rivers, Segovia, giving them to understand that they should prepare to recover lands that were wrested from them by Honduras. Of course, they are referring to the lands that were returned to Honduras as a result of the ruling of the International Court of Justice at The Hague on 18 November 1960, which confirmed the ruling of Spanish King Alfonso XIII establishing the dividing line between the two countries.

The residents of the border area added that the FSLN, attempting to divert the attention of the Nicaraguan people from the many domestic problems they are having at this time, is seeking to provoke Honduras, using as a pretext the presence of counterrevolutionary bands in Honduran territory.

The people we talked to--humble, simple people, most of them peasants--have said that there are no former Nicaraguan guardsmen in the eastern sector and that there are no training camps for counterrevolutionaries. Moreover, they said: We must add that Sandinist militiamen have told Honduran residents they are going to liberate Honduras and that they will recover the lands that were taken from them.

We seek to provide truthful information. We do not seek to create alarm or provide misinformation. On the contrary, it is our intention to provide truthful information and that is why no effort was spared and why no attention was paid to the discomforts endured on the trip to Arenales and El Tablazo. We wish to make it clear that the morale of the peasants is high and they are ready to cooperate with the military. We noted that there is a bond of ideals between the military and civilians that cannot be broken by the misinformation that is issued every day in the area by revolutionary ideologists.

Both the civilians and military have said emphatically that they do not desire war, they they are not looking for a war, but neither will they flee from one. The Honduran Army is alert and vigilant.

As regards the alleged spies captured by members of the Sandinist People's Army, we asked Hondurans on the border and learned that it is completely untrue that the two Hondurans who were kidnapped from our country are members of the army.

They were workers on the farm of Pedro Antonio Zuniga Carias in Danli. Moreover, the people agree that the accents and other characteristics of the alleged spies show them to be Nicaraguans who were prepared to stage a show against Honduras by taking advantage of the presence of newsmen from various parts of the world who are participating in a seminar in Managua sponsored by an organization that has not disguised its Marxist structure and patronage.

OFFICER DENIES REPORT ON PLANS TO ATTACK NICARAGUA

PA080433 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1709 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 7 May (ACAN-EFE)--Maj Julio Armando Pavon Rodriguez, Honduran Army public relations chief, told ACAN-EFE today that the Honduran Armed Forces are not getting ready to make war against Nicaragua, as the Washington POST reported yesterday.

"We in the armed forces do not know where the U.S. newspaper's report came from since it is not the army or government's policy to attack its neighboring countries. It has never done so nor will it ever do so," Pavon Rodriguez added.

The officer expressed surprise "over the rashness with which the U.S. newspapers, specifically the Washington POST, make statements about Honduran military plans against Nicaragua."

He admitted that there have been armed confrontations in recent weeks between Honduran and Nicaraguan border patrols and that the latest confrontation occurred on Monday in the border area of eastern Honduras.

The commanders of the military regions of Honduras and Nicaragua where the clashes have occurred are holding talks to prevent the outbreak of a large conflict in the area.

"There are no attack plans nor will attacks be carried out against Nicaragua," the Honduran Army spokesman said. "Our soldiers will return the fire when they are attacked and will defend their positions because they are located in what is legally Honduran territory."

NICARAGUAN REFUGEES DESCRIBE SANDINIST PERSECUTION

PA081527 Tegucigalpa Domestic Service in Spanish 1130 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpts] Over 2,000 Nicaraguans of Miskito origin have fled into Honduras' Mosquitia region to escape persecution by the Nicaraguan Government. Milton Mateo of Tegucigalpa Radio Voz de Honduras interviewed some of the refugees in Puerto Lempira on the situation in Nicaragua:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified speaker] There was a wave of arrests to destroy the leadership of MISRUASATA [Miskito, Sumo, Rama Association]. Many youths prevented the arrest of their leaders and armed clashes ensued between the people and the army. (?During) the events in Prinzapolka five Sandinist Army troops and four civilians died. This was inside the church because the front desecrated it. There was a clash inside at about 1930 and Elmer Prado, one of our top leaders, was wounded in one arm by a volley of (?FAL rifle) fire. He is now in the hospital in Puerto Cabezas.

A brother named Ariel (Sunidad) is in jail in Puerto Cabezas and another one who is somewhere around here escaped from jail. He was tortured and has a [word indistinct] on his arm, where he was branded like cattle. It reads "(SIP)". We do not understand what that means but this is one of the tortures (?they use). [end recording]

NICARAGUA

U.S. INCREASING ECONOMIC AGGRESSION, WHEELOCK SAYS

PA091425 Managua International Service in Spanish 0030 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The U.S. Government has increased its economic pressures against Nicaragua, this time regarding the sale of PVC, a polyvinyl chloride material, [referring to plastic tubes used in construction for electrical wiring and water lines] to the Republic of Cuba, a country which offered to buy the surplus of this product which has been accumulating in our country in view of the deterioration of the Central American Common Market.

Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock, minister of agricultural development and agrarian reform, disclosed a list of the economic aggressions which Nicaragua has been suffering in 4 months of the administration of Ronald Reagan.

The revolutionary leader reported that the PVC is processed with raw material imported from the United States, which has threatened to suspend the supply if the sale of this product to Cuba became definite.

If Nicaragua gets inexpensive cattle to increase its herds which it can only get in Cuba, the United States threatened us, he said. In addition, it threatens other countries. If we want to export PVC to Cuba, they threaten us with taking the raw material away from us. This means that it is difficult for a country like ours to progress, develop and have any solidarity with its brothers without U.S. permission, Commander Wheelock stressed. They want to keep Cuba isolated and now they want to start isolating Nicaragua. This is the essence of the problem; it is eminently political but not technical.

In referring to the series of economic pressures that the United States has been implementing against Nicaragua, Wheelock said that the problem of the foot-and-mouth disease and its existence in Cuba, which they invented to limit our free and sovereign right to have commercial dealings with Cuba, is the same problem as that of the wheat and the $75 million. This is the same problen as other types of pressures that we have been also receiving such as--after the what issue--the refusal of the credits that were already underway for the construction of houses for the workers of the sugar mills, the rice plantations and the banana sector.

In conclusion, Commander Wheelock aid that regarding the case of the foot-and-mouth disease, the Inter-American Foot-and-Mouth Disease Center, affiliated with World Health Organization and the Inter-American Health Office, issued the following message:

We announce that the import of cattle from Cuba does not entail any danger of the introduction of foot-and-mouth disease into Nicaragua.

MINISTER CHARGES 'ATTEMPT' MADE AGAINST HIM IN U.S.

PA092142 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Nicaraguan Culture Minister Ernesto Cardenal Martinez charged yesterday that last Monday there was an attempt against him at New York's Kennedy Airport. The minister blames Braniff Airline, specifically the company's agent in New York, for this outrage.

According to Father Cardenal Martinez, while in the plane to return to Nicaragua, the Braniff agent suspiciously tried to get him to get off the plane. According to the Nicaraguan official, he tried to make him leave the plane late at night to check an officer's name.

He added that the person asking him to get off the plane had a Chilean accent and that the whole thing seemed suspicious to him, as if some type of attack were being plotted. For this reason, he chose to remain in the aircraft.

Cardenal Martinez was returning from Harvard University, in Boston, [as heard] where he delivered a lecture to close an international conference on peace and justice.

ORTEGA RETURNS FROM MEXICO, HOLDS NEWS CONFERENCE

PA082304 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] The delegation headed by Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the junta of national reconstruction, arrived here at 1110. After a reception, they moved on to the Flag Room at Augusto C. Sandino Airport, where a news conference was held.

After their 3-day stay in Mexico, Commander Ortega and his party have returned satisfied with the achievements made. Ortega Saavedra saluted the Nicaraguan people and immediately announced some of the agreements reached between the Mexican and Nicaraguan Governments. His words follow:

[Begin recording] First, we want to salute Nicaragua's working people now that we are back home. We want to tell them that we are honored to have represented this people during our recent visit to Mexico. Also, that all the affection, love and honors we received in Mexico are those of the Mexican people for the heroic Nicaraguan people, who have earned it.

As you may well know, the speeches delivered by President Jose Lopez Portillo during our stay, are very important at this time when Central America is in a difficult situation and serious, responsible positions are needed to help find a stabilizing solution to the area's problems. We think that that was the main issue we discussed with President Lopez Portillo. We also feel that his statement reflected these initiatives, which seek to avoid a war between Nicaragua and Honduras and which are geared toward the stabilization of Central America. As President Lopez Portillo wisely said, the Nicaraguan revolution is a stabilizing factor in Central America.

SUGARCANE CUTTERS RETURN FROM CUBAN VISIT

PA091607 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 1 May 81 p 7

[Text] The Superior Directorate of the Agricultural Development and Agrarian Reform Ministry (MIDINRA) held a simple and emulative ceremony to welcome the companero sugarcane cutters of the sugarmills of the people's property area (APP), including the San Antonio sugar mill, who visited Cuba for one month to gather experiences in sugarcane production.

The brigade is named "Jose Benito Escobar, Cuba-Nicaragua" and is made up of 25 companero workers who were chosen by the Sandinist Workers Confederation as the most outstanding in their work. The sugar mills that participated were: Benjamin Zeledon in Rivas, Julio Buitrago in Managua, German Pomares in Chinandega, Camilo Ortega in Kudra-Hill, Javier Guerra in Rivas and the San Antonio.

Jorge Martinez, a member of the brigade, gave his impressions about the work they carried out in the fraternal country. He said: First of all, the brigade brought praise to Nicaragua's name, working with revolutionary discipline and abnegation in the cane cutting. The experiences obtained by the group will help consolidate the work in Nicaragua's sugarmills since they will be able to pass along their newly acquired knowledge.

He added that they are willing to confront the bad propaganda that the reactionaries spread against the fraternal country of Cuba. He said that only by visiting Cuba can one confirm and learn the truth about a revolutionary process such as the one there.

Companero Martinez indicated that they were well received by the Cuban companeros and that on their arrival in Cuba they were welcomed by the Cuban women's and pioneers' associations, the armed forces, members of the sugar enterprise and the Communist Party, all of which gave them support and solidarity.

The companero concluded by stressing that if the National Directorate of the Sandinist Front again offers them the opportunity to make a similar trip, they are willing to obey the order.

During the ceremony held by the Superior Directorate of the MIDINRA, Companero Deputy Minister Salvador Mayorga gave the group a diploma in recognition of the great work that the brigade carried out.

Companero Mayora spoke on behalf of the ministry's Superior Directorate, indicating that he "was sure that the visit was of great use for both the members of the brigade as well as for the working class in general, since through them they have been able to confirm that the bad propaganda against Cuba is completely false and that the reactionaries only want to deceive the working class so that the workers will not receive the example of those countries that have obtained socioeconomic and political achievements with great difficulties.

Press and dissemination office of the MIDINRA

LABOR LEADER ON FSLN TALKS, REVOLUTIONARY TASKS

PA092008 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] When there is patriotism, when one thinks as a Nicaraguan rather than as a Yankee and when one sends to hell the old schemes of wornout parties that date back to the days of potbellied and scatterbrained politicians when the search for privileges motivated political talks, there is no reason for not forging unity.

Today, we interviewed Dennis Melendez of the Sandinist Workers Federation on the subject of the Sandinist National Liberation Front's [FSLN] talks with several of the country's organizations. For Melendez, unity can and should exist only if the tasks assigned to our people are undertaken jointly. These tasks are those of the revolution. Melendez states:

[Begin recording--in progress] ...have a reference framework. We were pointing out the degree of destruction, the structural damages that we inherited in our society and in our life. This means that now talks are not based on the distribution of social wealth among the exploiters. The FSLN's current talks with all sectors of the nation have responsibilities, so the talks sponsored by the FSLN are aimed in that direction. If some businessmen, industrialists, merchants and politicians claim to be on the side of the revolution and to favor the reconstruction of our society and the construction of a new fatherland, they must do so without the idea of profitting or of gaining greater political leverage. We must sit down to talk in order to acquire responsibilities and commitments and to fulfill the tasks necessitated by the revolution and demanded by the workers.

[Question] What are these tasks necessitated by the revolution and demanded by the workers?

[Answer] We have two basic tasks for this year: defense and production. The private sector must prove in practice that it is on the side of this revolution by carrying out specific activities. How? Reactivating the companies rather than boycotting or decapitalizing them. Not only this, both the private sector and the politicians who represent their interests, must show that they believe in the defense of this revolution, defense from all standpoints. As is already known, more than 100 military attacks have been carried out against the Sandinist people's revolution, particularly by the bands of Somozist guards on the other side of the northern border, yet these gentlemen have not even sought to make some public statement on these attacks. U.S. imperialism cut off the $75 million credit that it was to give us as financial aid. Again they said nothing. They denied us the $9.6 million loan with which we would have bought wheat for bread, but again we have not heard these sectors condeming the attacks of the Reagan administration's warmongering sectors.

When we talk about the $9.6 million credit, we wish to point out that this money would have served not only to buy flour and to make bread. When this credit was denied, they were in fact leaving thousands of Nicaraguan workers jobless because they make their living by processing flour. [end recording]

REGIME NOT PLANNING DISMISSALS DUE TO SHORTAGES

PA091704 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] According to Companero Agustin Lara Valdivia, member of the Sandinist Front's Departmental Direction Committee of Managua, despite concern over the possible unemployment resulting from the lack of raw materials, the dismissal of workers is not being considered, but rather their transfer to other places. Lara Valdivia was explaining the revolution's responses to these developments, which have begun taking place in certain companies.

According to Companero Lara Valdivia, the blockage imposed by Yankee imperialism must be taken into consideration, as its effects include the lack of raw materials. In any event, the Sandinist revolution is not planning to dismiss workers. Companero Lara Valdivia's states:

[Begin recording] Job insecurity creates pressures among the workers and we feel this is a serious problem. Our National Directorate already has discussed it. In his 1 May speech, Commander Carrion clearly stated the idea that this type of problem must be confronted in an organized manner that seeks to guarantee the jobs of those workers who, for some reason or other, are forced to stop working in the companies for which they have been working. So the problems of the closing of certain enterprises due to a lack of raw materials and of the elimination of surplus workers in other companies must be handled in a very organized manner and there must be effective coordination between the unions and the management of the affected companies. There must also be participation by members of the Sandinist Front [words indistinct] so that the National Directorate's guidelines are fulfilled. [end recording]

SANDINIST YOUTHS EPS TO SPONSOR MILITIA DRIVE

PA091710 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1200 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The 19 July Sandinist Youth movement [JS-19J] and the Sandinist People's Army [EPS] will participate in Georgino Andrade Militia Drive Week. In view of developments which have unmasked the U.S. Government's plan to use the most reactionary sector of the Guatemalan and Honduran Armies, the JS-19J will promote this militia drive.

The drive will take place from 11 to 18 May with the participation of companeros of our EPS general staff and the mothers of the student martyrs who fell while studying in the various institutes. To this end, the departmental JS-19J executive committee will hold assemblies in each school in Managua. Military drills and practices will be conducted during recess in order not to interrupt classes.

The members of the JS-19J executive committee, have explained that the most disciplined participants will become chiefs in the Sandinist army's reserve battalions and in the militias.

VENEZUELA CLAIM AGAINST GUYANA CALLED 'ANTI-CUBAN'

PA091746 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The Cuban newspaper GRANMA today condemns the anti-Cuban maneuver of Luis Herrera Campins' government in connection with the border conflict between Venezuela and Guyana and unmasking AFP's press campaign on this matter. In an article published on its international page, GRANMA says that Venezuela is claiming 159,000 square kilometers on the western bank of the Essequibo River, which a 1889 decision granted to Guyana. In other words, Venezuela is claiming 75 percent of a neighboring nation that has consolidated a production style, a culture and a multinational society completely alien to that of Venezuela. It is surprising that all of a sudden Cuba appears involved in this litigation, which dates back many years, GRANMA notes, and AFP is playing an incendiary role in this, because it is spreading rumors about an alleged report on the inferiority of the Venezuelan Armed Forces against a hypothetical attack by the armed forces of Cuba.

GRANMA underscores that this counterrevolutionary and anti-Cuban campaign is based on a paragraph of the joint Cuban-Guyanese communique signed last January, which reads: The Cuban side reiterated its full support for the Guyanese people's right to have their territorial integrity respected and to aspire to their own social, economic, and political development. It is not surprising that Venezuela has become the sounding board for this shameful and unacceptable campaign, GRANMA adds, for neither the unpopular foreign policy implemented by Luis Herrera Campins' Social Christian government nor the open game he plays along with the U.S. imperialists in their aggressive opposition to the Central American and Caribbean peoples is a secret to anyone. Cuba will never encourage a conflict between sister peoples in Latin America and the Caribbean, and in the case of Guyana and Venezuela, it hopes that the conflict will be resolved within a framework of reason, concord and peace.

HUMBERTO PEREZ MEETS GUINEA-BISSAU MINISTER

FL090149 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0100 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] Vasco Cabral, minister of economic coordination and planning of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau and member of the Politburo of the African Party for Independence in Guinea and Cape Verde, was received at the main offices of the Central Planning Board by the president of that body, Humberto Perez, alternate member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of Ministers. During the talks, which were held in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship, matters dealing with the tasks of the two countries' planning organizations as well as other topics of mutual interest were discussed.

MONTANE RECEIVES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL OFFICIAL

FL081712 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1700 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the party Politburo and member of the Central Committee Secretariat, has received Reiulf Steen, chairman of the Norwegian Storting's foreign relations committee and vice president of the Socialist International, who has arrived in Cuba for a brief stay following a tour of several Latin American countries. The meeting was held in a cordial atmosphere. Important aspects of the current international situation were discussed.

Javier Ardizones and Carmen Lopez Muino, section chief and official of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee's general department of foreign relations, participated in the meeting.

SEVEN ISLAND STATES TO FORM NEW UNITED GROUP

FL081928 Bridgetown CANA in English 1839 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpt] Bridgetown, Barbados, 8 May (CANA)--A new grouping of small Caribbean states to come into being July 4 should find few problems in appointing joint ambassadors overseas. This is the view of the region's senior civil servant, William Demas, president of the Caribbean Development Bank. He was responding during an interview to a question about the possible impact of "ideological pluralism" on the efforts at closer cooperation.

Demas believes there are extensive common interests among the seven islands to make a single embassy in some countries, both economically sensible and politically feasible. The new group, called the Organization of East Caribbean States (OECS), will involve Grenada, St Lucia, Dominica, St Vincent, Antigua, St Kitts-Nevis and Montserrat. The first four are independent, the other two self-governing with Britain responsible for defense and external affairs, and the last still a British colony.

Demas is confident that the development is a positive one for the Caribbean. It will strengthen cooperation within the group, increase their bargaining position, and should have an overall effect for the good in the wider Caribbean Community and Common Market (CARICOM).

GRENADA

CUBA REPORTED MOVING TO BOLSTER TOURISM EARNINGS

FL081811 Bridgetwon CANA in English 1801 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] St Georges, Grenada, 8 May (CANA)--Cuba is moving to bolster tourism earnings through a series of package tours, according to a statement from the Grenada Government Information Service (GIS). The announcement followed talks here between Grenada's deputy secretary for tourism, Angela Bishop, the first secretary of the Cuban Embassy, Gaston Diaz, and Beautrice de Gongora of Havana Tours. GIS said two types of tours were planned--political and recreational.

The itinerary for the political tour--costing between 500 and 570 dollars (US) a week--included visits to a museum, a national part, a hospital, a school, the farmers community, and Havana's eastern beaches. The recreational tour costs between 510 and 580 dollars (US) and takes in tourist resorts as well as colonial and modern Havana. GIS said the fares covered air transportation and the provision of interpreters.

JAMAICA

FIVE MAJOR UNIONS REJECT SEAGA'S IMF AGREEMENT

FL291758 Bridgetown CANA in English 1659 GMT 29 Apr 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 29 Apr (CANA)--Five major Jamaican trade unions have jointly rejected a 3-year pay plan for public sector workers, announced by Prime Minister Edward Seaga as part of government's agreement for an extended fund facility with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

In a meeting yesterday at the Ministry of P blic Service, the Bustamante Industrial Trade Union, National Workers Union, Trades Union Congress, Jamaica Union of Public Officers and Public Employees and the Jamaica Association of Local Government Officers said they wanted government to adhere to a 2-year plan agreed last year, and that they stood willing to have further discussions with government on the matter.

In his statement on the IMF agreement last week, Prime Minister Seaga said employees of the Central Government and Public Enterprises, which are supported by current account transfers from the budget, would have pay awards based on a 3-year pay plan subject to the availability of budgetary resources. For the 1981-82 fiscal year, budget resources for the pay plan will be limited to some 65 million dollars, Mr Seaga said. Mr Seaga said the pay plan was aimed at moderation in civil service pay awards, subject to the need to attract and retain skilled personnel. Seaga said [words indistinct] the number of government employees would not be reduced.

GOVERNOR GENERAL PLEADS FOR RESTRAINT, MODERATION

FL080017 Bridgetown CANA in English 2331 GMT 7 May 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 7 May (CANA)--Jamaica's governor general, Florizel Glasspole, today pleaded with the country for restraint and moderation while the new Edward Seaga government battled with the task of economic recovery. Sir Florizel issued his call in a speech from the Throne broadly outlining government's development policy for the 1981-82 fiscal year during today's re-opening of Parliament after its 2-week recess.

The speech underlining the administration's commitment to the free enterprise system and strong fiscal management. The governor said that Seaga government interpreted its large victory in the October elections as a basis for initiating a return to moderation as the guiding principle by which to elicit the best performance from the Jamaican people in the recovery program. "By the same token, the electorate overwhelmingly rejected the radical political systems which over the last few years departed from the middle course of the political life of this country," he added.

Opponents of the former Michael Manley government, which held office here between 1972 and October last year, had blamed its democratic socialist policies for the drying-up of investments and a concomitant negative economic growth rate.

But the times were about to change, the governor general indicated, starting with the recently concluded 698 million dollar (U.S.) 3-year balance of payments facility between the government and the International Monetary Fund. That loan, apart from meaning an inflow of needed foreign exchange has paved the way "for a positive deferral and refinancing of external commercial bank credits over the next two years, in an amount of 103 million dollars."

In addition, he noted a syndicate of international banks were discussing 70 million dollars for Jamaica and multilateral agencies and friendly countries would provide 450 million dollars in special assistance. All these neogtiations were expected to be completed by the end of next month, the governor general said. The donor countries have already pledged 350 million dollars to the island and the remainder is expected to come at the full meeting of the Caribbean Group for Cooperation in Economic Development scheduled for Washington next month.

The governor general said the recovery program had to begin with the restoration of deteriorated services and the refurbishing of eroded assets as well as the use of underutilized capacity. "The government believes that before we divert scarce resources to new programs on a major scale, we must give priority to restoring and using what we already have, lest greater decay makes it impossible to do so at a later stage," Sir Florizel declared.

As such the emphasis will be on restoring roads, hospitals, schools, community centers, water and power supplies and other infrastructure, as well as greater utilization of existing productive capacities. There are also plans to increase bauxite production during this decade well beyond present levels, and in addition studies have already started with the view of increasing production in agriculture. In addition an energy policy has been developed for the utilization of presently unused energy resources as part of the effort to lessen the dependence on imported oil.

The governor general also disclosed that Jamaica was in discussions with Trinidad and Tobago to become involved in that country's special oil facility, which with the rebates received from Venezuela and Mexico will lessen the burden of oil import bill. "Nonetheless, it is apparent that Jamaica must develop alternative sources of energy even while actively exploring for oil, inland and offshore, as we are shortly to do," Sir Florizel said. The state-owned Petroleum Corporation of Jamaica last year signed agreements with Italian and American concerns for oil exploration here and exploratory drillings are expected to begin in a few months.

The government has also launched a campaign to attract foreign investment, the governor general said, and in the time between securing the inflows and building factories there will be the training of people to work in new enterprises. But he warned that Jamaica could not only look abroad for assistance, and made it clear that the country had to put its own house in order. In this connection, the government was carrying out a systematic survey of delinquent tax payers in an effort to recover arrears.

"There can be no permissiveness about the collection of taxes due," Sir Florizel said. "The revenue must grow at a rate so as to overtake recurrent expenditure within 3 years. Taxes are revenue and the receipt of taxes are critical to the buoyancy of the revenue." Said Sir Florizel: "The country must be prepared, therefore, to hold expenditure in line to enable revenue to catch up. The process by which this is to be done calls for restraint and moderation, not widescale dismissals of staff to reduce costs.

"This is little enough sacrifice for us all to shoulder to make certain that the recovery is effective. If we fail to make that much sacrifice for ourselves, the pointed question may then be asked, why should others rush to offer support for us?"

SEAGA HOLDS INFORMAL TALKS WITH PIERRE TRUDEAU

FL042005 Bridgetown CANA in English 1945 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Kingston, Jamaica, 4 May (CANA)--Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga held informal discussions here yesterday with his Canadian counterpart, Pierre Elliott Trudeau.

Mr Trudeau had been holidaying on the Jamaican north coast and met Seaga before leaving for Ottawa.

It was the first meeting between the two leaders.

There has been no statement on the matters they discussed, but it is believed that they reaffirmed Canada-Jamaica friendship.

TRINIDAD AND TOBAGO

CHAMBERS NOMINATED UNOPPOSED TO HEAD PNM

FL042156 Bridgetown CANA in English 2140 GMT 4 May 81

[Text] Port-of-Spain, Trinidad, 4 May (CANA)--Prime Minister George Chambers has been nominated unopposed for the post of the political leader of Trinidad and Tobago's ruling People's National Movement (PNM).

When nominations closed yesterday the party announced that there were no challengers. The post became vacant following the 29 March death of Prime Minister Dr Eric Williams, a founder member of the PNM.

The two other deputy leaders of the party, Errol Mahabir, minister of energy and energy-based resources, and Mr Kamaluddin Mohammed, minister of health and local government, had declined nominations.

BOLIVIA

RENEWAL OF RELATIONS WITH U.S. 'IMMINENT'

PY091620 Paris AFP in Spanish 1540 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 9 May (AFP)--Alberto Quiroga Garcia, the Bolivian ambassador to the OAS, stated here today that the renewal of relations between Bolivia and the United States is imminent because the northern country has presumably named its ambassador.

Quiroga also indicated that [words indistinct] fluidity in the talks that Bolivia is holding with the State Department, clarifying that the dialogue is being carried out within the limits of cordiality and harmony.

The ambassador to the OAS stressed that currently the government of President Ronald Reagan has other continental priorities, such as those in El Salvador and Nicaragua, and Bolivia is not included in these priorities.

Finally, he indicated that despite the disinformation, the distorted truth, the rumors and political calumny being disseminated abroad, Bolivia is slowly recovering its image and that the UN has expressed its interest in cooperating with the Bolivian Government in the fight against the drug traffic.

COLONEL SARAVIA REPORTEDLY ARRESTED AGAIN

PY090350 Paris AFP in Spanish 2343 GMT 8 May 81

[Text] La Paz, 8 May (AFP)--The newspaper ULTIMA HORA reported here today that Col Rolando Saravia, former agricultural minister during the administration of President David Padilla Arancibia (1978-79), was again arrested in this city. The newspaper--based on reports by Saravia's relatives--reported that Saravia was called to La Paz and immediately arrested by state security forces. He was living in Santa Cruz (1,000 kilometers east of here).

On 29 April 1981, Rolando Saravia was arrested along with Maj Walter Arispe, Capt Luis Ardaya and another captain called Sanchez, according to a report published by the Catholic newspaper PRESENCIA on that occasion. Apparently, these officers were immediately released and Colonel Saravia was able to go to Santa Cruz.

During the period he was agricultural minister, Saravia constantly made harsh criticism of the administration of Gen Hugo Banzer Suarez (1971-78).

MEXICO

UNITED STATES BORDER TREATY TO BE RATIFIED

PA091534 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] President of the Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations Committee said that the border treaty between Mexico and the United States will be ratified, but that our country's exclusive zone is still under study.

He said that the maritime limits between our country and the United States is the median line resulting from the coast of the neighboring country and the islands that are off the coast. These islands are also part of Mexican territory and therefore are part of the 200 miles of territorial waters. He commented that the treaty will be ratified on the basis of the negotiations carried out by the Mexican and U.S. delegations.

In voicing an opinion regarding the forthcoming North-South meeting, he said a positive atmosphere exists among the participating nations.

SENATOR ON MEXICAN-NICARAGUAN SOLIDARITY

PA091528 Mexico City International Service in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 May 81

[Text] The president of the Senate committee [not further identified] stated that Mexico's solidarity with Nicaragua should not bother the United States. He commented that the struggle waged by Nicaragua should be respected since they live democratically. He believes President Lopez Portillo echoes and authentically reflects the feelings of the Mexican people in his expressions of international solidarity with the Nicaraguans.

Regarding U.S. intervention in El Salvador, he affirmed that our country's stance is unwavering. Mexico claims respect for the self-determination of all nations. He said that the Mexican Government's defense of Nicaragua's independent positions will have to come to light at the North-South dialogue. In addition, the legislator commented that Mexico needs to arm itself for peace, not for anything else.

PARAGUAY

BRIEFS

NEW AMBASSADORS APPOINTED--The Paraguayan Government has appointed Manuel Godoy Figueiredo as ambassador to the FRG, Roque J. Yodice as ambassador to Italy, and Raul Armin Gomez Nunez as ambassador to Mexico. [Asuncion HOY in Spanish 28 Apr 81 p 11 PY] The Ecuadorean Government has accepted the appointment of Gilberto Caniza Sanchiz as the new Paraguayan ambassador to that nation. [Asuncion LA TRIBUNA in Spanish 24 Apr 81 p A3 PY]

FOREIGN TRADE DECLINES--The National Ports and Navigation Administration has reported that a significant decline was experienced by Paraguay's foreign trade during the first quarter of the year. According to this report, imports totalled 38,903 tons as compared to the 51,611 tons of the same period in 1980. Meanwhile, exports amounted to 22,110 tons as compared to 33,038 tons last year. [Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 27 Apr 81 p 17 PY]

URUGUAY

NAVY COMMANDER ON NEW CONSTITUTION, PRESIDENT

PY081800 Montevideo Radio El Espectador Network in Spanish 1600 GMT 8 May 81

[Excerpt] The commander in chief of the navy has just remarked that he personally believes that a new constituion should be subject to a plebiscite, together with the selection of the new president in September, as a path that will lead to an opening. This remark was made by Vice Adm Rodolfo invidio at the conclusion of the ceremony in which the new director of the ILPE [National Seal and Fishing Industry] took office.

Radio Busqueda Catorce will now broadcast from the offices of that institution:

[Begin relay] The highest ranking officer of our navy has specifically clarified that no decision has been made at government level regarding the new constitution. There are very important subjects that have to be included in the new constitution of our country, Invidio said. The armed forces must look after the welfare of the people, and therefore there are certain subjects that must be included in the new constitution. He also said that the talks with the politicians must be institutionalized, but there is no definition yet regarding this subject, which is still under study after last year's plebiscite because it is very important.

Regarding his personal opinion on the attributes that the new president of our country must have, he said that he must be a person who will constantly think about the country's welfare and national security.

He also gave his personal opinion regarding an alliance for the defense of the South Atlantic. He said that fleets must be created to defend national interests and the Western world.